



Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-91-237
Tuesday
10 December 1991

Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-91-237

CONTENTS

10 December 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Arab-Israeli Talks

Israel Discloses Arab Demands for Withdrawals [Jerusalem TV]	1
Officials on Separate Palestinian Representation	1
Shamir: 'Fundamental Difficulty' [Jerusalem Radio]	1
Might Jeopardize Talks [Jerusalem Radio]	2
Ben-Aharon on Independent 'Subcommittees' [Jerusalem Radio]	2
Netanyahu: 'Important Procedural Issue' [Tel Aviv Radio]	2
Peace With Lebanon Possible in 'Very Short Time' [Jerusalem TV]	3
Further on Separate Palestinian Delegation Issue	3
Walkout Threatened If Israelis Refuse [WAKH]	3
'Ashrawi on 'New Procedural Problem' [SAWT AL-SHA'B 9 Dec]	4
On 'Working Agenda' for Talks [Amman Radio]	4
Delegate Expects U.S. To 'Forbid' Settlements [VOL]	4
Belongov on Moscow as Site of Multilateral Talks [Amman TV]	5

Islamic Affairs

Islamic Conference Organization Summit Opens	5
Kuwaiti Amir Speaks at Opening [London MBC TV]	5
Lebanese President Speaks [London MBC TV]	6
Iranian President Urges Solidarity [London MBC TV]	6
Gambian President Speaks at Opening [London MBC TV]	7
Secretary General al-Gabid Gives Speech [London MBC TV]	8
Arab League Official's Opening Address [London MBC TV]	10
QAU Secretary General Salim Speaks [London MBC TV]	11
Opening Session Ends; Next Session Closed [VOL]	11
Kuwait To Chair ICO Sahel Committee [PANAI]	11
Dakar Summit Adopts Resolution on Cyprus [Ankara ANATOLIA]	12
Women Pelt Iranian President With Eggs 10 Dec [AFP]	12
Officials Hold Sideline Meetings at ICO Summit	12
Syria's Khaddam Meets Kuwaiti Amir [SANA]	12
Meets Algerian, Qatari Officials [Damascus Radio]	12
King Husayn Meets Various Leaders [Amman TV]	13
Iranian President Meets Officials [Tehran Radio]	13
Turkey's Ozal Meets 2 Leaders [Ankara ANATOLIA]	14
Further on Foreign Ministers Preparatory Session	14
'Hostile' Religious Movements Bill Ratified [Tunis Radio]	14
Libyan Minister on Lockerbie Charges [JANA]	14
10 Resolutions Adopted [PANAI]	15
Reaction, Comment on Issues at ICO Summit	15
Kazakh Foreign Minister on Independence [Ankara ANATOLIA]	15
Turkish Cypriot Foreign Minister on Aid [London MBC TV]	16
Muslim Soviet Republics' Attendance Welcomed [MENA]	16
Iraqi Opposition To Send Delegation [Voice of the Iraqi People]	16
Support for Madrid Talks Viewed [IRNA]	16
Senegalese President on Upcoming Summit [London MBC TV]	17
QAU Secretary on Lockerbie Affair [PANAI]	17

Palestinian Affairs

AL-FAJR Praises U.S. for Acting 'Evenly' [9 Dec]	17
PLO Adviser Sha'ith Views Peace Talks Prospects [AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI 6 Dec]	18
Fatah Revolutionary Council Meets, Issues Statement [Sanaa VOP]	19
PNSF 'Deplores' Participation in Peace Talks [Al-Quds Radio]	20
Al-Husayni Meets With Political Committees [Jerusalem Radio]	21
Abu-Musa Sends Greetings on Intifadah Anniversary [Al-Quds Radio]	21
PFLP's Habash Calls for Intensifying Intifadah [Voice of the Oppressed]	22
Hawatimah Calls For Arab 'Reconciliation Summit' [MAP]	23
'Arafat Receives Messages From Gorbachev, Walesa [Algiers Radio]	23

ARAB AFRICA

Algeria

Security Forces Kill 12 Border Pos. Attackers [Algiers TV]	24
Death Toll Increases [AFP]	24
Attackers Note Ties to 'Armed Islamic Movement' [APS]	24

Egypt

Mubarak Phones Qatari Amir, Senegalese President [Cairo Radio]	24
Council Statement on 'Threats' to Libya [MENA]	24
Editorial Hails Bid To Retain Zionism Resolution [MENA]	25
AL-AHRAM Views Prospects for Iraq's Saddam [5 Dec]	25
'Suspicious' Iranian-Sudanese Relationship Viewed [AL-JUMHURIYAH 5 Dec]	26

Libya

Editor 'Surprised' by EC Stand on Lockerbie [JANA]	27
'Historic Project' Sent to EC, ICO Summits [JANA]	28
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Italian Ambassador [Tripoli International]	28

Morocco

King Hassan Views Fes Problems, Sahara Issue [Rabat TV]	28
---	----

Sudan

Al-Bashir on 'Eagerness' To Improve Cairo Ties [MENA]	29
Media Agreements Reported [Omdurman Radio]	29
Official Says Juba To Remain 'Impossible Target' [Omdurman Radio]	29
Garang Congratulates Division on Darfur Gains [Radio SPLA]	29
Presidential Aide Cited on Peace Negotiations [London AL-HAYAH 3 Dec]	30
Wave of Arrests After 'Attempted Coup' Noted [Radio SPLA]	30
Al-Bashir Alleges Foreign Influence [SUNA]	31

Tunisia

Ben Ali Not To Attend Islamic Conference [Tunis Radio]	31
--	----

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Bahrain

Amir Leads Delegation to Islamic Summit in Dakar [WAKH]	32
---	----

Kuwait

2 Americans, 1 Filipino Missing Near Iraqi Border [AFP]	32
---	----

Amir, Delegation Depart for ICO Summit in Dakar [Kuwait Radio]	32
Foreign Minister—Iraq 'Stalling' on Border Issue [MBC TV]	32
Egyptian People's Assembly Speaker Arrives 7 Dec	32
Urges Release of Kuwaitis in Iraq [Kuwait Radio]	32
Official Talks Begin 8 Dec [Kuwait Radio]	33
Mubarak Message Conveyed [Cairo Radio]	33
Joint Statement Issued After Talks [Kuwait Radio]	33
Delegation Ends Visit [Kuwait Radio]	33

Oman

Deputy Premier Leaves for Islamic Summit in Dakar [WAKH]	34
--	----

Qatar

Heir Apparent Departs Doha for Dakar Summit [WAKH]	34
--	----

Saudi Arabia

Crown Prince Leading Delegation to Islamic Summit [SPA]	34
Al-Faysal: Next ICO Summit in Saudi Arabia [SPA]	34

United Arab Emirates

Delegation Departs for Islamic Summit Conference [WAKH]	35
Joint Statement on Egyptian Parliamentarian's Visit [MENA]	35

Republic of Yemen

Vice President Leaves for ICO Summit in Dakar [Sanaa Radio]	35
PFLP Delegation Arrives for Talks 8 Dec [Sanaa Radio]	35

IRAQ

National Assembly Deputies Ousted for 'Treason' [Amman Radio]	36
New Security Apparatus Set Up To Spy on Tribes [Voice of the Iraqi People]	36
Saddam Meets Officers; Defense Minister Attends [INA]	36
Saddam Husayn Receives Kurdish Leader 7 Dec [INA]	36
Kurdish Hunger Strikers Urge UN To Meet Demands [Voice of Kurdistan]	36
Hunger Strikers Demands Outlined [Voice of Kurdistan]	36
Kurds Protest Regime Blockade; Shots Fired [AFP]	37
Saddam Reportedly Being Called 'Baghdad Governor' [Voice of the Iraqi People]	37
Jordan Expected To Close Border With Iraq [Voice of the Iraqi People]	37
Measures To Encourage Transportation From Jordan [AL-JUMHURIYAH 4 Dec]	38
Adoption of Measures Denied [AL-JUMHURIYAH 5 Dec]	38
College Graduates' Army Service Reduced [Baghdad Radio]	38
Citizens' Rations for Dec Reported [ALIF RA' 4 Dec]	39
Minors' Share of Parents' Pension Increased [AL-JUMHURIYAH 5 Dec]	39
Islamic Summit Said To Disappoint Muslims [INA]	39
BABIL Views U.S. Policy, Arab Leaders [INA]	39

ISRAEL

Hostage Talks With UN Chief Not 'Encouraging' [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 10 Dec]	40
'Ubayd Interview Aired To Break POW Stalemate [Jerusalem TV]	40
Jerusalem TV Aired Interview	40
'Transcript' of Interview [GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE]	41
'No New Information' Received on Navigator Arab [Jerusalem Radio]	43
Shamir Comments on Peace Talks, Intifadah [Jerusalem Radio]	43
Expresses Concern Over 'New Obstacle' [Jerusalem Radio]	44
Cabinet Officials Comment on Peace Talks in U.S.	44

Nisim Discusses U.S. Pressure [Jerusalem Radio]	44
Qatzav on Compromise for Next Talks Venue [HADASHOT 10 Dec]	44
Deputy Minister Rules Out Golan Withdrawal [Jerusalem International]	45
Official Said in PRC To Prepare for Levi Visit [HA'ARETZ 10 Dec]	45
Ministry Denies Levi PRC Visit [Tel Aviv Radio]	46
Peres Objects To Removing Settlements From Golan [Tel Aviv Radio]	46
Palestinian Deportations Postponed for U.S. Sake [HA'ARETZ 10 Dec]	46
Attorney General To Rule on Silwan Titles [Jerusalem Radio]	46
Direct Telephone Links to Arab World Recommended [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 8 Dec]	47
Direct Dial To Begin 'Next Week' [Tel Aviv Radio]	47
Baraq on Nuclear, Chemical Buildup by Syria, Iraq [Jerusalem Radio]	47
Equipment Procurement From East Europe Viewed [BAMAHAANE 4 Dec]	47
U.S. Ends Air Force 'Qualitative Edge' Commitment [Jerusalem Radio]	48
New IDF Radio Commander Appointed [Jerusalem Radio]	48
IDF Adviser on Arrow Project, Arab Buildup [BAMAHAANE 4 Dec]	48
Levi Receives Treatment for Leg Infection [HADASHOT 10 Dec]	48

JORDAN

King Husayn: Peace Initiative 'In Arab Hands' [AL-RAY 8 Dec]	49
Iranian Majles Delegation Meets With 'Arabiyyat' [PETRA-JNA]	53

LEBANON

Hammadi Family 'Opposed' To Release of Germans [IRNA]	54
Hizballah Official Comments on Prisoner Issue [Voice of the Oppressed]	54
Army Brigades Redeployed for Unity, Security [Beirut Radio]	54
Karami Explains Government Objectives [Beirut Radio]	54

SYRIA

Assembly Speaker Receives Iranian Delegation [Damascus Radio]	56
Iranian Official Delivers Karrubi Message [Tehran Radio]	56
Paper on Israel's Anti-Peace Moves [Damascus Radio]	56

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

Mojahedin Leader Rabbani Reviews Moscow Talks [Prague LIDOVE NOVINY 5 Dec]	57
Says Mojahedin Preparing To Rule [KUNA]	58
Mojahedin Shoot Down Government Plane in Qandahar [Tehran Radio]	58
Khalqiyar Receives Soviet Friendship Delegation [BAKHTAR]	59

Bangladesh

Zia Threatens Action Against 'Conspiracy' Backers [Dhaka Radio]	59
Criticizes Followers of 'Autocrat' [AFP]	60
Awami League Calls Strike Due to Police Action [Delhi Radio]	60
Strike Ends in Sporadic Violence [AFP]	60
Court Upholds Ershad's Continued Detention [Dhaka Radio]	61
Former Vice President Arrested 7 Dec [AFP]	61

India

Reportage on Upcoming Visit of PRC's Li Peng	61
Dalai Lama Returns to New Delhi [AFP]	61
Police Arrest 14 Tibetans [AFP]	62
Dalai Lama's Office Criticizes 'Crackdown' [AFP]	63
Li Peng on Topics for Discussion [Delhi Radio]	64
PRC Rules Out India-Pakistan Mediation [Delhi Radio]	64

Government, Nepal Sign Agreements [Delhi Radio]	64
SFRY Seeks Nonaligned Solution to Civil War [Belgrade TANJUG]	64
Moscow May Resume Aircraft Parts Shipment [AFP]	65

Iran

Final Decision Recognizing Azerbaijan Pending	65
Besharati Denies Velayati Statement [ABRAR 2 Dec]	65
Velayati 'Totally' Denies Soviet Reports [Tehran Radio]	66
Commentary Notes 'Conflicting' Reports [ABRAR 1 Dec]	66
Karrubi, Azerbaijani Delegation Meet [Tehran Radio]	66
Majles Official Meets Palestinians [IRNA]	67
ICO Urged To 'Counter' U.S. 'Threats' to Libya [Tehran International]	67
Appointment of Egypt's Ghali at UN Criticized [JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI 25 Nov]	67
European Banks To Provide Credit for Projects [IRNA]	69
Agricultural Agreement Signed With Denmark [Tehran Radio]	69
Yazdi on Lockerbie Claims, Women's Role in Society [Tehran Radio]	69
Security Officials on Domestic, External Affairs [Tehran Radio]	69

Arab-Israeli Talks

Israel Discloses Arab Demands for Withdrawals

TA0612193091 Jerusalem Israel Television Network
in Hebrew 1810 GMT 6 Dec 91

[Text] The Arab delegations in Washington have informed the U.S. Administration that they would like to pursue the talks with Israel in Washington until and after Christmas.

The attempts to hold a meeting to coordinate technicalities prior to the arrival of the Israeli delegation is no longer on the agenda at this point. The Jordanians accuse Ambassador Zalman Shoval of trying to deceive Husayn Hamami, their ambassador in Washington, by telling him on the phone that it had been agreed in Madrid that they would be in touch on administrative matters. Shoval told our correspondent that the Jordanians did not keep their part of the agreement and failed to instruct their ambassador to meet.

Our man in Washington Ehud Ya'ari will open our news program with a report about the opening positions of the Jordanians and the Palestinians as they will be presented next week.

[Begin Ya'ari recording] The Jordanians are all set and ready to throw on the table, from the very beginning, a demand for minor Israeli withdrawals in three areas. The details, as well as the maps they have drafted, are in our possession.

The Jordanians will demand that Israel withdraw from 1,390 dunams near the mouth of the Yarmukh River, where it joins the Jordan River, so that they may pump water—they are talking about 100 million cubic meters a year—from the upper part of the Jordan River, as they were promised in the Johnston Plan.

In the 'Arava, the Jordanians demand an Israeli withdrawal from an overall area of 320 square km in two places, which were bounded by a security fence in 1969. One area lies south of the Dead Sea, opposite 'En Tamar and Hazeva, and the second area lies on the outskirts of Eilat, opposite the Jordanian Gharandal police station, Paran and Qitora, as well as the two latter locations.

An authoritative source has said that Jordan will discuss matters of substance in the talks with Israel as soon as the Palestinians begin discussing autonomy, even if the Syrians lag behind.

We have learned that the only Jordanian representative to the talks between Israel and the Palestinians will be Dr. Fayiz al-Tarawinah, an economist and former cabinet minister. Nevertheless, the Jordanians emphasize that, in parallel, they will discuss issues pertaining to autonomy in the territories directly with Israel through other channels. They believe it is very important that it should be seen that the Palestinians are conducting their own bargaining, freely and without any outside intervention.

The Palestinian delegation expects Fayzal al-Husayni to join them here, if they get to discuss matters of substance. We have learned that their model for the transitional period is based on three principles:

- 1) ending the occupation—in other words, totally abolishing the military government and its powers—and not just being handed over the Civil Administration;
- 2) assuming control over the land and water during the transitional period;
- 3) assuming full responsibility for running all everyday affairs. Of course, their document mentions the establishment of institutions, such as a quasi-parliament with legislative powers.

Nevertheless, Palestinian sources say, if Israel raises a proposal for the implementation of the first phase of a partial transfer of power before a comprehensive agreement has been reached on the characteristics of the transitional period, they will not categorically reject it. [end recording]

Officials on Separate Palestinian Representation

Shamir: 'Fundamental Difficulty'

TA1012120091 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
1105 GMT 10 Dec 91

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated today that the Palestinian demand to appear separately from the Jordanians does not help create an amenable atmosphere and is discouraging. Shamir met today with a group of French parliamentarians, headed by the chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee. Ze'ev Kohen reports:

Referring to the meeting of the delegations in Washington today, Shamir pointed out that through their demand to separate from the joint delegation with Jordan, the Palestinians are contravening a prior understanding. This is a fundamental difficulty which must be discussed, and we should not be presented with faits accomplis. The process must continue, but the Palestinian demand does not help create an amenable atmosphere and is discouraging, he noted.

The prime minister reviewed the evolution of the peace process and stressed that Israel has always strived toward direct and free negotiations without any preconditions. This has now become possible, he noted, although we are still facing the difficulties characteristic of any beginning.

The prime minister also mentioned the intifadah, stressing that in four years it has attained nothing but has taken an unnecessary toll in human lives. A solution may be attained with goodwill, he said. We must talk with the Palestinians in the territories about their living conditions and with the Arab countries about peace, the prime minister stated.

Might Jeopardize Talks

TA0912122491 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
1200 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir says that splitting up the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation might jeopardize the course of the talks. After a meeting with the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Mr. Shamir said that he does not believe this will happen because there is a full, clear, and open agreement between Israel and the United States and between the United States and the Arabs that Israel should negotiate with a single Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Our correspondent Yo'el Nir reports that Mr. Shamir added that in the talks, Israel's delegates will also raise the demand that the talks continue in the region.

Mr. Shamir told the committee members that when autonomy is established, the Jewish settlements will not be subordinate to the Palestinian self-government, but rather to Israel's exclusive rule.

Ben-Aharon on Independent 'Subcommittees'

TA1012061891 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
0505 GMT 10 Dec 91

[Interview with Yosi Ben-Aharon, director general of the Prime Minister's Office and head of the Israeli delegation to the talks with Syria, by Washington correspondent Arye Golan—recorded "this morning"]

[Text] [Golan] What will be the fate of the talks with the Palestinian-Jordanian delegation?

[Ben-Aharon] We will go there and meet with a joint delegation, and only later on in the talks—if need be and when the two sides agree—we will split into subcommittees according to topics, without differentiating between the Jordanians and the Palestinians.

[Golan] Mr. Ben-Aharon, when could this split take place? Could it take place as early as in the current round of talks, after the first session with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation?

[Ben-Aharon] If and when an agenda is presented that is acceptable to both sides—including the nature of the interim arrangements, Jordan's role, and other elements—then the time will come for a split according to topics.

[Golan] Will the negotiations get down to substance soon, or will you initially discuss procedural issues, such as the agenda and other technical matters?

[Ben-Aharon] Setting an agenda is customary in every type of negotiations. Otherwise, each side heads in a different direction with its own agenda, and chaos ensues. This is the custom, which I think is acceptable to all the sides. Therefore, the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will propose a draft agenda, and we will discuss each and every clause. Only after agreement has been

reached will we start discussing the format in which we will continue the negotiations.

[Golan] Let me ask you about the talks to be conducted by the delegation you head, the talks with Syria. Will you present Syria with practical proposals concerning the Golan Heights and a peace treaty?

[Ben-Aharon] As far as a peace treaty is concerned, it is clear Israel will be presenting proposed texts for contractual peace agreements—in other words, peace treaties—with each of our partners, except the Palestinians, of course. This also applies to the Israeli-Syrian talks. We will pick up where we left off in Madrid. Some issues, laying the foundations and the rules of the game, were left pending clarification. Once these matters are discussed, we will propose an agenda. If and when we agree on one, everything will be put on the table. The Syrians may raise any issue they wish, including the territorial issue. We will be ready to tackle this issue, as well as all others.

[Golan] To sum up, sir, how do you foresee the first day of the peace talks in Washington? Do you have any expectations? Are you optimistic about these negotiations?

[Ben-Aharon] I think a measure of progress is entailed in the very fact that we are sitting together. At the same time, we know from experience that the expectations of the Arab side, particularly of the Palestinians, are far beyond what we conceived. First of all, with patience and perseverance, we will have to lower their vast expectations. Once we succeed, and I hope we will, we will be able to start talking on realistic grounds and advance toward an agreement.

[Golan] Many Israelis listening to you in Israel are probably asking themselves a practical question: Will anything come out of it?

[Ben-Aharon] I think every Israeli who lives in Israel and has been through everything we have known that this will be an arduous and long process. No intelligent person would dare to prophesy. We have good intentions, heartfelt sincerity, and expectations, because all of us would like to see this day as the day that heralds peace.

Netanyahu: 'Important Procedural Issues'

TA1012072991 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0600 GMT 10 Dec 91

[Interview with Deputy Minister Binyamin Netanyahu by Washington correspondents Natan Gutman and Qeren Neuhach "a short time ago"—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Gutman] What difference does it actually make if you sit with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation five minutes, one session, or not at all, if in principle you agree to split into subcommittees according to topics?

[Netanyahu] First of all, we have not agreed on the exact number of subcommittees. There may be two, three, or even more subcommittees according to the number of topics. This split must be done with our agreement, of course.

This is an important procedural issue, but beyond it lies a matter of substance. Israel perceives the solution of the Palestinian issue within a Jordanian-Palestinian framework or, in other words, within a Jordanian political framework with self-government for the residents. This is not just a procedural issue, but a question of political substance which we are striving to attain at the end of the negotiations.

[Neubach] Mr. Netanyahu, the Palestinians firmly insist that the invitations they received from Secretary of State Baker explicitly stated that there would be two delegations: a Palestinian and a Jordanian one. How true is their assertion? Are the Americans once again playing a double game?

[Netanyahu] That is not the invitation we received. I know what I am talking about with regard to the understandings between Israel and the United States and, to the best of my knowledge, those between the United States and the other sides. [passage omitted]

[Gutman] Is it true that the Americans favor continuing the negotiations here in Washington rather than moving them to our region?

[Netanyahu] I do not see a huge political demand in the United States to conduct the talks here; I do not perceive any such insistence. I also do not see any special reason why the United States, which managed to get the talks started and pursued, should have any special interest in holding them in Washington. After all, the United States has been reiterating in the last few days that its intention is to bring the sides to meet and to let them conduct the negotiations on their own.

Peace With Lebanon Possible in 'Very Short Time'

T40912192891 Jerusalem Israel Television Network
in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Interview with Dr. Yosef Hadas, Foreign Ministry director general and head of the negotiating team with Lebanon, by Shlomo Ganor, in Washington on 9 Dec—recorded in Hebrew with Arabic subtitles]

[Text] [Ganor] Will the Israeli team limit itself tomorrow to talks on procedure or will we start to touch also on substantive issues?

[Hadas] It is difficult to know at present. It is our intention to get into substantive issues as quickly as possible, but there are procedural issues which themselves are important in order to permit a more down-to-earth discussion of substantive issues. Therefore, if we

manage by tomorrow morning to sum up the procedural issues, it is obvious that we will immediately start on very practical issues.

[Ganor] As head of the team for talks with Lebanon, tell us what Israel is going to present tomorrow.

[Hadas] We will ask the Lebanese delegation if the aim is to discuss peace between our two countries. If they are interested and capable of discussing peace, then I can promise you that within a very short time we will be able to finalize the peace treaty with Lebanon, on condition that they want that.

[Ganor] Dr. Hadas, the multilateral meeting is due to convene next month in Moscow. In view of what is happening in the USSR, could the opening of the talks be affected?

[Hadas] We agreed, and everybody else agreed, that the USSR serves as cosponsor with the United States of the entire peace process. They were in Madrid—Gorbachev himself was there. We will not be the first to come out and say what will or will not happen in the USSR. A week ago it was offered that we hold the multilateral talks in Moscow on 28 January, and we accepted. We will continue our preparations to go to Moscow for those talks with those states in the region which want to participate on that date. If things change, then we will be ready to go to another town, another country, because we view the multilateral talks as the other aspect of the peace process. It is aimed at working out confidence-building measures, regional development plans for the welfare of the peoples of the region. That is something in which we are interested.

Further on Separate Palestinian Delegation Issue

Walkout Threatened If Israelis Refuse

JN1012084691 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0735 GMT
10 Dec 91

[Text] Washington, 10 Dec (WAKH)—A member of the Palestinian delegation to the Middle East peace talks in Washington has warned that the delegation will walk out of the negotiations if Israel refuses to sit with it separately in the room in the State Department assigned to the delegation by the United States. WAM cited the member, whose name was not revealed, as saying that in accordance with the U.S. invitation and with what was agreed upon in Madrid, the Palestinian delegation will discuss the Palestinian issues in the presence of one member from the Jordanian delegation. When Jordanian issues are discussed the Jordanian delegation will enter its room together with one member of the Palestinian delegation.

The source said that it would be ridiculous to discuss autonomy with the Jordanian delegation when Jordan announced many years ago its disengagement from the

occupied West Bank. The member of the Palestinian delegation said Israel is raising this issue only to abort the negotiations.

'Ashrawi on 'New Procedural Problem'

JN0912103191 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
9 Dec 91 pp 1, 14

[Excerpts] Washington—A new procedural problem surfaced yesterday that has nothing to do with the date of the bilateral negotiations. Members of the Israeli negotiating team, who arrived recently in Washington, started talking about their rejection of two separate halls for negotiations with a Palestinian delegation and a Jordanian delegation, saying that they will only negotiate with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Following the emergence of this new Israeli position in Washington, a high-ranking source of the Jordanian delegation told SAWT AL-SHA'B that Jordan is not interested in negotiating on behalf of the Palestinians, because any agreements related to their fate should be concluded by the Palestinian side. [passage omitted]

For her part, Dr. Hanan 'Ashrawi, spokeswoman for the Palestinian delegation, emphasized in an exclusive statement to SAWT AL-SHA'B that the idea of two separate halls for Palestinian-Israeli and Jordanian-Israeli negotiations came from the sponsor of these negotiations. She added that the peace negotiations were started in Madrid within a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation due to the distinguished and special relations between the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples, especially concerning the issues that are related to Israel.

She added: We have come to Washington within a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and it has been agreed that the members of the Palestinian delegation, in addition to a representative of the Jordanian delegation, hold the negotiations separately with the Israeli delegation, and the same applies for the Jordanian delegation, because many topics concern only the Palestinian side, which has the final say on them. [passage omitted]

On 'Working Agenda' for Talks

JN1012063291 Amman Radio Jordan Network
in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Dec 91

[Interview with Dr. Hanan 'Ashrawi, official spokesperson for the Palestinian delegation to the Middle East peace talks, by radio correspondent George Tarif in Washington; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Tarif] As a Palestinian delegation, do you have an agenda for the talks in the first session?

['Ashrawi] Of course, we have a working agenda, a talks agenda, alternatives, and priorities.

[Tarif] What are the most important issues to be presented in the first session?

['Ashrawi] We always concentrate on the issue of settlements. This topic is not on the agenda, but it is a basic subject; it is a litmus test of the seriousness of the talks.

[Tarif] The Israeli delegation says it will sit in one room only. What is your comment on this?

['Ashrawi] The Israeli Government and its delegation have been trying for a long time to deny the existence of a national Palestinian identity. However, by taking us into dark alleys—one room and two rooms—it is in fact exposing its real intentions not to enter into the essence of the talks; that is, ending the Israeli occupation and beginning the transitional period.

[Tarif] Will this issue be discussed as a procedural issue?

['Ashrawi] You mean the issue of rooms? We will not discuss this, because it is out of the question. We are invited to two-track talks: the Israeli-Palestinian track and the Arab-Israeli track. We are not invited to one-track talks. If there is a commitment to the bases of the invitation and the talks on the part of Israel, this will be a positive thing. However, if it tries once again to revoke the bases of talks, the letter of invitation, and what was previously agreed upon, this will be considered new attempts at procrastination and prevarication.

[Tarif] Thank you, Dr. Hanan.

['Ashrawi] Thank you.

Delegate Expects U.S. To 'Forbid' Settlements

NC0912165791 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Text] Nabil al-Ja'bari, member of the Palestinian delegation to the Washington talks, has revealed to our correspondent in Washington that the Palestinians will demand that settlements be removed. He expects the United States to forbid the building of settlements. He said it is possible to hold direct talks between the Palestinians and the Israelis, but not while under occupation.

Regarding moving the talks to the Middle East, al-Ja'bari indicated the Palestinians' readiness to move anywhere at anytime to talk about peace. He asked in return, however, that Israel be honest with itself, its people, and the Palestinians.

Marwan al-Mu'ashshir, member of the Jordanian delegation, told our correspondent that the Jordanians and Palestinians will go to the talks as two separate delegations. He affirmed that Jordan will not negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians.

On the schedule of talks, al-Mu'ashshir said the water issue is basic since water is a matter of life or death for Jordan. The talks will also address the issue of settlements.

Belonogov on Moscow as Site of Multilateral Talks

JN0712195191 Amman Jordan Television Network
in Arabic 1820 GMT 7 Dec 91

[Text] Dr. 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, Jordan's chief delegate to the Washington talks, has conferred with Mr. Aleksandr Belonogov, Soviet deputy foreign minister, now in Washington to contact the parties to the peace process and the U.S. Administration. They discussed the third round of the peace conference, set for Moscow in late January.

At the end of the session, Mr. Belonogov spoke to reporters:

[Begin Belonogov recording, in English] It's my duty as representing a country which is cochairman of the Middle East peace process to be in close contact with all parties who are supposed to participate in the bilateral talks, and of course we regret that the talks which were scheduled to start on the 4th of December were postponed, but we do hope that early next week the talks will start and that they will be substantive and this will be very helpful to create an atmosphere which is necessary for fruitful negotiations, and, as you know, Moscow will be the site for the organizational meeting for multilateral talks, and we believe that bilateral and multilateral will go parallel and both will bring good results. [end recording]

Islamic Affairs

Islamic Conference Organization Summit Opens

Kuwaiti Amir Speaks at Opening

NC0912143991 London MBC Television in Arabic
1235 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Speech by Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah at the opening session of the Islamic Conference Organization, ICO, summit in Dakar; live—broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...The Islamic conference on five principles stipulated in its charter. I read them to you as a reminder, for: Teaching benefits the believers [Koranic verse]:

- Complete equality between members;
- Respect for self-determination and non-intervention in member states' internal affairs;
- Respect for every member country's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity;
- Solving peacefully any problems that might arise between them, such as negotiations, mediation, reconciliation, and arbitration;
- The member states should refrain from using force, or the threat of using it, against any member country's territorial unity, security, or political independence.

These are our five principles agreed and accepted by all member states. The Iraqi regime disregarded and violated each one. It did not defer to a religion, a pledge, a charter, or a word of honor, or even the Mecca communique which we concluded in January 1981. That communique was issued in that peaceable city, holy Mecca, and under the shadows of al-Ka'bah. The Iraqi regime also disregarded it and betrayed its brothers and neighbors.

It started war against a neighboring Islamic country belonging to our organization, the Islamic Republic of Iran, killing, wounding, and displacing hundreds of thousands of millions. After the war and before the Muslims had time to calm down from this tribulation, the regime again attacked a neighboring Islamic country belonging to our organization. It wanted to erase Kuwait and its people from existence. But God almighty was lying in wait, exposed its schemes, and foiled its attempt. God almighty gave us patience, supported us through our brothers and friends, and gave us victory. But the Iraqi regime continues to challenge international resolutions and norms and disregard Islamic values and human principles. It continues to hold thousands of detainees and prisoners, including hundreds of women and children, for no other reason than that they are Kuwaitis.

The organization's honorable stand supporting justice and rejecting injustice, and backing international legitimacy, had a prominent role in repulsing aggression. Kuwait and its people have remained, thanks be to God, one of the bricks of the Islamic edifice. You know that they work for and defend this edifice and are determined to keep doing so, with God's support.

Dear brothers, the Islamic nation had great ambitions to reach many of its goals. It had great hopes of fulfilling many of its ambitions. It was determined to overcome most of its problems, the Muslims' political issues; unite the Islamic nation's ranks; mobilize its resources and its creative capabilities; bring contemporary life to all its peoples; and achieve dozens of development projects that had already been planned. You all took part in working for these issues and a dozen others stemming from them. Your peoples gave much and sacrificed a lot for their sake. The Iraqi aggression came to squander these efforts and sacrifices and to add new burdens to the nation, its peoples, generations, and leaders; to create division and estrangement, failure, and disappointment.

We must all learn from what has happened and work to prevent it from happening again in the Islamic world. This means that we must all search without any delay for the practical ways, binding guarantees, sufficient precautions, and the appropriate means for preventing any aggression by an Islamic country against another one, regardless of the pretexts. If we do not achieve these ways, guarantees, precautions, and means quickly then this would mean more fear and lack of confidence, more diversions and estrangement in the Islamic nation's body. No Muslim, with faith that is (no more than) the

wright of a mustard seed in his heart [part c. Koranic verse], would want this. History will not forgive us if we fail to defend the Islamic nation and protect it from the causes of conflict and failure.

Dear brothers, I put it on record that I feel I have not achieved what I had hoped to when I was honored with the chairmanship of the fifth Islamic summit. My personal hopes were great. I know that the nation's hopes were greater. Only God knows what the future holds. What has occurred cannot be changed. You are worthy of forgiving every shortcoming and every unrealized hope. Despite this, under your patronage and through the secretary general's sincere efforts, Dr. Hamid al-Ghabid and his colleagues, the organization's achievements were good, thank God.

So as not to take up your valuable time enumerating these achievements, I will be satisfied with the report distributed to you, detailing all the issues that concern our organization, including the Palestinian issue, notably Jerusalem; the comprehensive peace process which began in Madrid; Lebanon, Afghanistan, South Africa, the island of Mayotte; critical economic conditions in Africa; incidents in Somalia; the conflict in Jammu-Kashmir; and Islamic minorities' issues in general.

Now, my brothers, comes the turn of my brother and friend, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf. He was prime minister before being entrusted with his country's most responsible job. We are on the same path. The cloak of honor you placed on my shoulders when you entrusted me to chair the fifth Islamic summit is now being transferred to him as chairman of the sixth summit. It is an immense responsibility and a great trust, a burden being assumed by one who is competent and worthy of the task. He will follow what God makes possible, just as he promised the truthful and trustworthy Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be with him.

We are confident that my brother, President Abdou Diouf, competent, sincere, determined, and supported by the faithful and vigorous Senegalese Muslim people, will achieve many of the Islamic nation's hopes in a way that will preserve its unity, enhance its strength and cohesion, spare it feebleness and divisions, and protect it from dangers and evils. We all abide by God's words: O ye who believe, if ye fear God, he will grant you a criterion to judge between right and wrong, remove from you all evil that may afflict you, and forgive you: For God is the lord of grace unbounded. Verily speaks the almighty. Praise be to God, lord of heaven and earth. [Koranic verses]

On your behalf, I ask my brother, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf to take the chair. I call on the Islamic Conference Organization's (ICO's) chief of protocol to escort his excellency to the chairman's dias. Peace and the mercy and blessings of God be with you. [applause]

Lebanese President Speaks

NC0912174791 London MBC Television in Arabic
1310 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Speech delivered by Lebanese President Elias al-Hirawi "on behalf of the Arab group" at the opening session of the Islamic Conference Organization summit in Dakar—live]

[Text] Your Excellency Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, chairman of the conference; Your Majesties and Excellencies; ladies and gentlemen heads of the delegations: It is an honor for Lebanon and it pleases me to address you on behalf of the Arab group and to convey to you the thanks and gratitude of my Arab brothers for hosting the sixth Islamic summit in dear Senegal. In the name of all of us, I laud the generous hospitality and warm reception shown by Your Excellency and the kind Senegalese people who have combined noble Islamic traditions and African civilization.

This conference convenes at a time when the international arena is experiencing major changes following the emergence of the new world order and the challenges that are facing the Islamic and Arab worlds, which makes it incumbent upon us to consolidate the ties of solidarity among us, especially now that we are waging the battle of liberating the occupied Arab territories, of confronting the pernicious Zionist aggression, and of regaining the Palestinian people's rights. The Arabs are advocates of peace based on justice.

Brothers, solidarity is the means for the success of every joint action. As Arab solidarity has led to launching the process of peace and salvation in Lebanon, under the patronage of an Arab summit and through the efforts of the Tripartite Arab Committee and the support of fraternal Syria, Islamic solidarity will likewise ensure confronting the challenges that the Islamic world is experiencing in tackling the causes of liberation and its economic and social problems.

In conclusion, we reiterate our thanks to Your Excellency and the Republic of Senegal, emphasizing that the Arab group is eager to bring about the success of the sixth summit and hoping that the Islamic world will have achieved some of its aspirations for liberation, progress, and prosperity before the seventh conference. Thank you. [applause]

Iranian President Urges Solidarity

NC0912169191 London MBC Television in Arabic
1315 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Speech by Iranian President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani at the opening session of the Islamic Conference Organization summit in Dakar; live—in Persian with superimposed Arabic translation]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Praise be to God. God's prayers and peace be upon our master and prophet Muhammad, his scion, and his companions.

Mr. Chairman: First, I, the leaders, and heads of the Islamic and Asian delegations, would like to congratulate Your Excellency on being elected chairman of the 6th summit of the Islamic Conference Organization. I wish you and this conference success reaching our noble goals.

Our summit is held when large-scale, major changes have swept our world in the past few years. World developments, including communism's global collapse, have created a new climate of international relations and world issues. If we deal with this readily, consciously, by coordination, and with a new concept, these developments can positively affect international cooperation. Regrettably, Muslim issues, the basic ones, especially the Palestinian issue and holy Jerusalem, are still pending, and Muslims in Afghanistan, Kashmir, and south Lebanon still face numerous problems.

The need for unity and solidarity among the Muslims of the world to solve the existing difficulties and problems is now more tangible than ever before. The opening of new horizons along the course of cooperation among the sons of our Islamic nation came to be as a result of efforts exerted for this purpose. The Asian continent, which is very rich in natural and human resources, is capable of playing an influential and effective role in helping the world's Muslims develop and become prosperous, and in lifting their moral.

Respected brothers, we must remember positively recent developments in the Soviet Union and the Islamic republics' path to independence and desire to cooperate with the Islamic world. We should hope for the best from this cooperation. As members of the ICO, we welcome these republics' liberation. We are confident that their presence among us will strengthen our greater Islamic family.

Mr. Chairman, our meeting will discuss and exchange views on Islamic issues. Our nation observes summit events closely and with sensitivity. The Islamic world's respected leaders should aim to ensure our great Islamic nation's interests as best they can. The Islamic countries must take their place in the new world order. This cannot be done through collective and comprehensive endeavors to eliminate deprivation, erase poverty, and develop scientific, economic, and industrial capabilities on the bases of Islamic values. [sentence as heard]

On behalf of the Islamic and Asian groups, I bless the presence here of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Albanian Republic. Once again, I wish Your Excellency and colleagues success. God's peace and mercy be upon you. [applause]

Gambian President Speaks at Opening

NC0912202491 London MBC Television in Arabic
1321 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Speech by Gambian President Dawda Jawara at the opening session of the Islamic Conference Organization summit in Dakar; live—in English with superimposed Arabic translation]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency the President of the Republic of Senegal; Your Majesties, Royal Highnesses, Your Excellencies, respected guests, ladies and gentlemen: Permit me to start, Mr. Chairman, by congratulating you on your unanimous election as president of our deliberations. [passage omitted]

Mr. Chairman, the international economic and political world has changed a lot since our last meeting in Kuwait. We should keep this in mind during our deliberations. From many aspects, the economic and political changes in the world order have made things more serious. The collapse of the communist world and the erosion and ending of world competition have saved the world from nuclear annihilation. There is also the emergence of the new economic order based on fairness and equality.

Within the Islamic world, the catastrophes in the eighties threatened all of humanity. Things were not easy during the last five years. All that happened was a test of the solidarity of the members states. If we had succeeded in surviving, then the credit for this goes to your commitment, Your Majesties and Excellencies, to the principles of peace, security, and harmony of the Islamic nation. Undoubtedly, the event that infuriated everyone was the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in complete disregard for humanitarian principles and the principles governing relations between countries. What happened in Kuwait is recorded by history. All this happened in the wake of the Islamic solidarity summit. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was a blatant threat to Islamic unity and solidarity. The theme of this summit, which speaks of Islamic harmony and unity, will lead to our salvation from what we are expecting, taking into consideration the relevant resolutions passed by the United Nations to confront any other attempt by any country to invade another one. We hope that peace will be established in this troubled region.

Mr. Chairman, with the end of the cold war and in light of the detente between the two superpowers, the international climate has become favorable for resolving the acute regional problems and issues of common interest. Among these issues are the Arab-Israeli conflict, particularly the Palestinian problem. We welcome the U.S. initiative that aims to remove the obstacles and give an impetus to the peace process. We are also pleased with the agreement on the U.S. plans to reconcile all the concerned parties and establish peace in the Middle East under U.S. and Soviet sponsorship. The first round of the talks in Madrid were difficult. They will undoubtedly be difficult in the coming months. We are encouraged by the flexibility that was manifested and which was the

beginning of a long and arduous process to find a lasting and permanent solution to this problem. Peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the PLO's participation in the peace process. The United Nations also has a basic role to shoulder in the peace process. In this respect, we declare our full support for the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 368 [number as heard] so as to achieve a permanent peace.

Mr. Chairman, the choice of Dakar as the venue for the sixth Islamic summit ensures discussion of the critical issues in Africa. The issue of racial discrimination will be the focus of our deliberations. We would like to note that President de Klerk has started a reform process in the past two years that aims to eliminate racial discrimination. We are glad that the South African Government and all the religious and national organizations have started talks to establish a new order after the elimination of racial discrimination. This requires all the support and encouragement the international community can provide. But this does not mean that the efforts that have led to this must continue. [sentence as heard] Economic and political sanctions must continue until the peace process and the elimination of racial discrimination become permanent and bring about a society where equality and fairness prevail and citizenship is provided for all.

Mr. Chairman, while progress is being made to settle disputes threatening international security and peace, we regret that some regional disputes have not found their way to a lasting solution that brings peace and security. The situation in Afghanistan continues to be grave. We feel the Afghan Mujahidin must establish and consolidate the ties of their solidarity for the sake of achieving final victory.

Mr. Chairman, there is another challenge facing the ICO member states, namely that of human rights. Human rights remain a basic subject of discussion because it is a fundamental area of achieving human development. Freedom of belief, dignity of man, and democratic society make us [word indistinct] for man's freedom. Experience has shown that promoting human rights will achieve stability for societies and is the basic condition for achieving economic and social development. [passage omitted]

We should note that governments that violate human rights have to bear the responsibility. Promotion of human rights is linked to economic and social progress. This is one of our organization's fundamental principles for achieving and stabilizing peace. No country should have its sovereignty violated for the sake of human rights. We say that the human rights issue is preoccupying the world and hence we should call for respecting and protecting the rights of our brother Muslims in non-ICO countries. [passage omitted]

The ICO must play a major role in containing ideological competition. Resources must be made available to tackle economic crises, as there are major human sufferings

threatening peace. Poverty increases, destabilizing situations and increasing troubles and violence that affect many countries, some of which are ICO member states. There are many events that are fundamentally linked to the deterioration in the economic situations. The last decade was characterized by an increase in the burden of debts and the flow of resources from the industrialized countries, destabilizing economic stability in many countries. We said that this was the lost decade, which was not characterized by equality between countries. [passage omitted]

Mr. Chairman, the Islamic world must draw up the bases for its new order since a new world order has emerged. Islam is not merely a creed but a way of life. God has blessed us with human and material resources so that we do not have to rely on others. Will we exploit what God has given us and increase our efficiency so that the Islamic nation becomes a recognized power in the international community? This can only be achieved by emphasizing the principles of Islamic solidarity so we can achieve spiritual and intellectual excellence in this material world. [passage omitted]

Secretary General al-Gabid Gives Speech

NC0912195091 London MBC Television in Arabic
1342 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Speech by Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Hamid al-Gabid at the opening session of the Islamic Conference Organization, ICO, summit in Dakar on 9 December; live—in French with superimposed Arabic translation]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate; Your Excellency Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, chairman of the sixth Islamic Conference Organization summit; Your Excellencies, Your Majesties, Your Highnesses, heads of states and governments, honorable ministers, honorable guests, and esteemed brothers and sisters: It is a source of honor and pride for me to have the opportunity as secretary general to address this historic conference, which gathers a group of the highest-ranking heads of states, members of the ICO. [passage omitted]

Many incidents have taken place that have left their mark on this age since our meeting in Kuwait. These incidents tried our patience and determination for our future actions. The foreign ministers opened the conference although 2 August was an obstacle. The news of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait hit us like a bolt of lightning and stunned the whole Islamic nation. It took place less than two years after the Iraq-Iran war ended. It was a new stage for the Islamic nation and peoples.

Thanks be to God, Kuwait's fraternal and courageous people retrieved their full independence and sovereignty over their national soil. This sets our hearts and minds at ease. However, the memory of these regrettable incidents is still vivid in our minds, especially the damage it caused to the unity of our ranks and the effect it had on

joint Islamic action. As a result of this Iraqi adventure, the scenes of immeasurable damage and ruination and the pictures of human suffering will never leave us. All this forces us to take some precautions and be careful so that such crises are not repeated in the future.

It is now our duty to continue efforts to force Iraq to implement all Security Council resolutions for peace to prevail in the Gulf region. It is also our duty to find the appropriate mechanisms that prevent such incidents from taking place again.

Mr. Chairman, the situation in the Middle East has witnessed a new move during the past two months whose objective is to establish just and comprehensive peace in the whole region by resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict whose seeds go back over 40 years, especially regarding the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The Madrid conference was opened under the cosponsorship of the United States and the Soviet Union and it gave some hopes to peace and justice lovers.

Despite the teeming feelings in the hearts of the Arabs and Palestinians, and despite Israel's oppression, this conference provided an opportunity for peace. The Arab and Palestinian stands, which are characterized by honesty and seriousness toward the peace process, are regrettably being met by Israeli intransigence. Israel is trying to hang on to gains it acquired illegally, that is the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. Despite Israel's statements that it wants peace and wishes to establish an atmosphere of cooperation and peace in the Middle East, it continues to be stubborn and refuses to recognize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and withdraw from the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. Is there a more just process for establishing peace than the one proposed by the Arabs based on exchanging land for peace? Is it natural for Israel to continue contradicting the majority of other world countries and denying the basic rights of the Palestinian people? Our hope is to have a clearer view to replace the stubbornness that characterizes Israel, thanks to growing pressure from the international community. Israel has to submit to reality and accept that stability, security, and prosperity in the Middle East region cannot be realized without recognizing the Palestinian people's inalienable and legitimate rights, their rights to repatriation and an independent state on their national soil under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

In addition, Israel has to realize the fact that peace in the Middle East can only be achieved by its withdrawal from all occupied territories, including Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights. All Muslims adhere to this principle. The Arabs and Muslims gave the guarantees the world has been expecting in Madrid. They also provided evidence of their previously expressed desire to establish peace. Therefore, we need to avoid the futile game of oneupmanship and encourage and support with all our might the Palestinian Arab march and the blessed Palestinian intifadah in the occupied Arab territories.

In Lebanon, thanks to the concerted efforts of His Majesty King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, custodian of the two holy mosques; His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco; and His Excellency Algerian President Chedli Benjedid, peace is being entrenched through negotiation and the authority of the state is gaining ground day by day. We salute this victory realized by the fraternal Lebanese people on the grounds of the al-Ta'if agreement. Nevertheless, we still feel great concern over the situation in this country where the process of establishing the bases for peace is being hampered through Israel's continued occupation of Lebanese territories. This situation has gone on for too long and Israel has to submit to Security Council Resolution 425 and withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

Mr. Chairman, the fundamental changes in eastern Europe as a result of the collapse of communism and the end of the cold war have brought about new situations and led to radical changes in contemporary international relations. There is a new world order being formed now, an order in every meaning of the word because it is based on justice and righteousness. It constitutes a tool for settling differences and establishing cooperation among nations. It urges cooperation to find solutions to the problems of humanity.

We are thankful for these qualitative changes and the new world order for the great developments in finding a political settlement to the Afghan problem. The ICO welcomed the U.S.-Soviet statement on Afghanistan issued on 13 September 1991. It also welcomed the agreement reached in Moscow between the provisional Afghan Government and the Soviet Union. We salute the Afghan resistance and its continued efforts to reach a political settlement in Afghanistan.

Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Pakistan all support these efforts. They merit appreciation and praise. It is our duty to intensify these efforts within the framework of the ICO. The ICO is called on at this sensitive stage to play an important role along with the United Nations. My hope is that the member countries will give it the necessary support.

In addition, we are grateful to these international changes since they reflected positively on the circumstances of numerous Muslim groups and minorities living under special circumstances, such as the Muslims in Bulgaria or eastern Europe. The presence of representatives from Azerbaijan, and its acquisition of full membership is an event with special significance. I welcome them and extend a special greeting to Kazakhstan, present here as a visitor. The presence of these countries among us bolsters our belief in the value of the work we do here. It is our duty to continue this effort since there are other Muslim minorities still suffering under dangerous circumstances. We have to guarantee an effective role for them, especially the Muslims in Cyprus and the southern Philippines. We also have to struggle for the sake of the Muslim people of Jammu and Kashmir who

are fighting for their fundamental rights in accordance with Security Council resolutions.

Despite developments recently witnessed in South Africa, the situation there still requires our attention and awareness. We also have to continue efforts to end fighting among the brothers in Somalia to protect their unity and the safety of their territories.

Mr. Chairman, Your Majesties, Highnesses, and Your Excellencies heads of states and governments; the developments witnessed by the world to solve a number of problems, now more than ever, present dangerous challenges. The 20th ICO conference in Turkey stressed that the world is going through many changes. They also called for presenting solutions for the problems of this age. We have to plan together and proceed hand in hand in accordance with our charter and our noble Islamic doctrines to find group solutions.

I do not need to read out the long list of problems, foremost of which is the burden of debts and the difficult circumstances the countries on the African coast are going through, as well as the landlocked states. The ICO member states have no option but to unite and join ranks to manage their problems, especially now that we are on the threshold of a new age, to prepare for a better future. This is a necessary issue entrusted upon us. I ask you to support the ICO, as well as its subsidiary organizations and specialized agencies. These institutions are active in preparing projects despite the difficulties. They need your constant support to perform their duties towards Islam and Muslims.

I can only express my deep gratitude to Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah for the support he gave when he chaired the Islamic summit. [passage omitted]

Arab League Official's Opening Address

NC1012094491 London MBC Television in Arabic
1413 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Speech by 'Adnan 'Imran, assistant Arab League secretary general, at the opening session of the Islamic Conference Organization, ICO, summit in Dakar on 9 December—live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Mr. Chairman: This meeting in these international circumstances assumes special importance, particularly in view of the international talk about a new world order. Our countries should welcome this call because the old order which we knew and from which our peoples have suffered was based on the logic of force, colonialism, and exploitation. It was based on the logic of dividing our peoples and sometimes on the policy of colonization and racial discrimination, a policy from which we are still suffering in occupied Palestine and South Africa. Our peoples are entitled to look forward and hope that the change will not be one of going from the frying pan into the fire but will take international relations to another level. This level should be based on respect of the will of the peoples and their rights

to freedom, dignity, and development. Our peoples have struggled and sacrificed for these principles and values so that they could be free to decide their future and fate. For the sake of these goals and noble values the Palestinian people launched their great intifadah. The children, unarmed except with the stones of their blessed land, challenged the forces of aggression and occupation. To this intifadah, on its fourth anniversary; to its children, women, and elderly; to its immortal and pure martyrs; and to those who are standing fast in the face of the occupation in the Golan and southern Lebanon, we extend the noblest greetings of pride and admiration.

Mr. Chairman, the Muslim Palestinian Arab people and all our peoples are struggling for the implementation of UN resolutions and respect of the principles of its charter and the values on which the international community is based. The Arab delegations went to the Madrid peace conference with a sincere desire to implement the resolutions to achieve just and comprehensive peace. The Israeli delegation went to foil the conference, after having failed to prevent its convocation. The Madrid conference provided the entire world a very clear picture about the reality of Israel and its aggressive and expansionist nature. Israel must realize that the firm desire of the Arab and Islamic states to achieve peace is only paralleled by their firm desire not to yield one inch of Arab land or any Palestinian national right, foremost Jerusalem, whose character and identity the Israeli aggression is working day and night to change.

Mr. Chairman, the meeting of our states in Dakar today is the meeting of honest wills to provide a better international atmosphere to tackle all our Islamic issues and all the international issues on the basis of conventions and principles. In this framework we note the threats by some Western states against a fraternal state which is a member of our group, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. Our Arab and Islamic states have affirmed from the highest levels their condemnation of all forms of terrorism. This affirmation was made once again in the resolution of the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council in Cairo last week. We have a right to be concerned about the positions of some states and their refusal to resort to neutral law and justice. When we display solidarity with a fraternal state in its demand for a fair and neutral investigation, we support a legal principle which benefits the entire world. We call on these states, with all objectivity and positiveness, to resort to laws and conventions to solve this crisis and to focus all efforts to achieve comprehensive and permanent peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Chairman, we may not be mistaken if we say that the efforts being made by Western states to cancel the UN General Assembly's resolution about the Zionist Movement's racist character is not an encouraging factor regarding the objective thinking of the makers of the new world order. The demand to cancel this resolution must be made after the reasons which prompted the international community to adopt it have been removed—that is, the end of repression and terrorism, the end of occupation and aggression, the end of discrimination

between one citizen and another in Israel and the occupied Arab territories because of race, color, and religion. [passage omitted]

OAU Secretary General Salim Speaks

NC1012082391 London MBC Television in Arabic
1422 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Speech by Salim Ahmed Salim, secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, at the opening session of the Islamic Conference Organization, ICO, summit in Dakar—live, in English with superimposed Arabic translation]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency Mr. Chairman, Your Majesties and Highnesses, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: I would like to begin by thanking the ICO and the Senegalese Government for the invitation extended to us to attend this ICO summit.

The OAU, whose delegation I have the honor to head at this conference, attaches great significance to the role the ICO is playing. This role is developing because the majority of ICO members are from the African continent. It is logical that ties between the OAU and the ICO have been steadily advancing. I would like to say that it is not only the African composition in the ICO which underlines the importance of the organization's role and activity. We are aware of the similarity of the problems debated in the two organizations and the challenges that confront member states. This is evident in the circumstances in which we are working and in the joint struggle for the freedom of our peoples in both South Africa and Palestine. We realize that the ICO has dealt with a number of problems and adopted stands supporting the struggle of the African peoples in the economic, political, social, and security fields. We also underline the support the non-African states in this organization have extended to many African states in their struggle for economic development. [passage omitted]

Before I conclude my speech, allow me to discuss two subjects that concern our two organizations and relate to the Middle East conflict, which is on our agenda. Our stand on the conflict is still the same: We call for a just solution that takes into consideration the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with UN resolutions. In addition, we call for respecting the principle of the inadmissibility of acquiring territory by force.

Our organization is interested in the process that began in Madrid and calls on the parties concerned to hold negotiations so that peace and justice may prevail in this region. We reaffirm our solidarity with the Palestinian people and the PLO. In Africa, a number of areas of tension still exist. This concerns our organization. We will undertake every task required to eliminate these conflicts, some of which have turned into true tragedies. It is my duty to say that the situation in the horn of Africa, precisely the tragedy that has befallen Somalia.... [sentence left incomplete]. Because Somalia is a member

of the OAU and ICO, we must take the necessary steps to restore prosperity to this state. I am optimistic about recent developments in South Africa. [passage omitted]

In the economic sphere, we believe that our states' development can be achieved through integration policies. It is no longer possible in this age to have any illusions as to the capabilities of the states of the south. Basically, this shows the importance of the economic agreement among the African states. The ICO member states will continue to cooperate with the OAU states to achieve the goals we have charted for ourselves on this issue.

Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Opening Session Ends; Next Session Closed

NC0912215391 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Excerpt] In Dakar, the opening session of the sixth Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] summit ended at approximately 1345 today. Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, the new chairman of the ICO, adjourned the session, declaring that the next meetings will be closed. [passage omitted]

Kuwait To Chair ICO Sahel Committee

AB0912112491 Dakar PANA in English
1020 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Text] Dakar, 9 Dec (ANP/PANA)—Kuwait has replaced Iraq as chairman of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) [ICO] solidarity committee with the people of the Sahel, which held its 10th session in Dakar, Senegal on Saturday [7 December]. The session, held in the course of the OIC ministerial conference in the Senegalese capital, was chaired by Turkey in its capacity as chairman of the 20th OIC conference of foreign ministers.

Opening the session, the secretary general of the OIC, Hamid Algabid, said the committee had given humanitarian assistance worth of (7210) million U.S. dollars to countries in the Sahel since the organisation's third conference.

The committee set up at the occasion, held its first meeting from 31 May to 2 June 1981 in Baghdad (Iraq). Its activities were interrupted for two years as result of unforeseen and deplorable events which took place in the Islamic countries, especially the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq in 1990. Algabid said funds mobilised by the committee contributed tremendously to the improvement of the living conditions of Muslims in the Sahel region, in spite of the initial implementation shortcomings.

An evaluation made in 1990 by the committee showed that Saudi Arabia and the Kuwait [as received] were able to mobilise 150 million dollars for emergency aid and the purchase of foodstuff for urban centres and villages in the Sahel.

According to the OIC secretary general, 30 million dollars were set aside for the acquisition and the distribution of provisions to the poor, while 120 million dollars were invested in the construction of wells, boreholes and water reservoirs.

The committee also elected Malaysia to be its vice-president and asked the secretary general to take the necessary steps to complete the membership.

Dakar Summit Adopts Resolution on Cyprus

TA1012111191 Ankara ANATOLIA in English
1005 GMT 10 Dec 91

[Text] Dakar (A.A)—The sixth summit of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) adopted a draft resolution proposed by Turkey, on the Cyprus question, on Monday.

The adoption of the resolution constitutes the highest-level confirmation of a decision taken on Cyprus during the 20th ministers' committee meeting held in Istanbul.

The resolution which does not mention the full membership of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) to the OIC but contains provisions which avails all the advantages of membership to the TRNC. [sentence as received]

The resolution is the most radical decision so far taken by the OIC forums on Cyprus so far.

The resolution stresses the full equality of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sides and calls on member countries to provide effective solidarity to the Turkish side.

It also calls on all member countries to further relations with the TRNC in the fields of trade, tourism, culture, information, investments and sports.

Speaking to AA, TRNC President Rauf Denktas and Foreign and Defence Minister Kenan Atakol said that they welcomed the adoption of the draft resolution and that this was a diplomatic defeat of Greek Cypriots.

Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin also expressed his satisfaction over the adoption of the draft. However, he did not comment on the efforts spent by some Arab countries' delegates in favour of Greek Cypriots.

Women Pelt Iranian President With Eggs 10 Dec

NC1012134491 Paris AFP in English 1237 GMT
10 Dec 91

[Text] Dakar, Dec 10 (AFP)—Two women posing as journalists pelted Iranian President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani with eggs Tuesday outside the Islamic summit conference here.

"Assassin, assassin," the women shouted before throwing eggs at Hashemi-Rafsanjani as he stepped out

of the elevator at the heavily guarded President Meridien Hotel here. One of them added: "He killed my husband."

An AFP correspondent who witnessed the attack said the women wore press badges. One of the attackers spoke French and claimed to be a stringer for various French media organisations, while the other said she was an Italian freelancer. The women had Middle Eastern features, the reporter who witnessed the scene said.

Senegalese security guards immediately subdued the two women and took them to an undisclosed location for questioning.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani is the first Iranian president to attend a summit of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference since the Islamic Revolution of 1979. Iranian delegation sources were unable to provide details on the motives or identities of the attackers.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani is leading a delegation of some 300 people, the largest at the OIC summit. Iranian helicopters have been providing aircover for the President Meridien Hotel, where heads of states or governments have been staying since their arrival in Dakar Sunday.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani was on his way to a closed door session of the summit and was expected to address his counterparts in the morning.

Officials Hold Sideline Meetings at ICO Summit

Syria's Khaddam Meets Kuwaiti Amir

JN0912181791 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1745 GMT
9 Dec 91

[Text] Dakar, 9 Dec (SANA)—Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam met with the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, in the Senegalese capital this afternoon.

Discussions dealt with bilateral relations and the situation in the region.

Meets Algerian, Qatari Officials

JN1012065591 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio
Network in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Dec 91

[Text] Dakar—Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam met with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid in Dakar last night. Wahib Fadil, minister of state for presidential affairs; Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Lakhdar Brahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs, attended.

During the meeting, the talks dealt with Syrian-Algerian ties, and the latest developments with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Khaddam also met with Qatari Heir Apparent Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani. Fadil and Qaddur attended. The talks dealt with bilateral ties and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Khaddam had met Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, in the Senegalese capital yesterday afternoon. The talks dealt with bilateral ties and the regional situation.

King Husayn Meets Various Leaders

JN0912193691 Amman Jordan Television Network
in Arabic 1810 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Shakir Maharimah dispatch from Dakar]

[Text] At his residence today, His Majesty King Husayn received Morocco's chief delegate to the sixth Islamic summit, Prime Minister Dr. Azzedine Laraki, and Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation. Dr. Laraki conveyed greetings from His Majesty King Hassan II to his brother His Majesty King Husayn. They talked about the importance of the key Islamic conference hosted by Senegal, especially given that it is the first time the Islamic Conference Organization has convened an Islamic summit in a Muslim African nation. His Majesty King Husayn and the Moroccan prime minister also exchanged views on the political efforts being made to work out a fair and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli conflict, based on international legitimacy.

The meeting was attended by His Excellency Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd Bin-Shakir, Royal Court Chief 'Adnan Abu-'Awdah, and his majesty's military secretary, His Highness Prince Talal Bin-Muhammad.

Meanwhile, His Majesty King Husayn called on Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid at his residence. The two leaders noted that the Islamic summit is being appropriately held at a delicate stage in the history of the Arabs, Muslims, and indeed, the entire world. The convocation of the summit in an Islamic African nation is an opportunity to build and deepen close ties among Islamic peoples of the Arab and African worlds. His majesty and the Algerian president exchanged views about the peace process, and the need for making the most of a chance that has presented itself, on the strength of Arab right and international legitimacy. The two leaders reviewed the progress of democracy in Jordan and Algeria, and stressed their willingness to see it develop so that the people of the two countries can participate in the decisionmaking process. They urged that action be undertaken to clear up troubled intra-Arab relations and achieve solidarity in an era of blocs, when there is no place for the weak.

Attending this meeting for Jordan were His Excellency Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd Bin-Shakir, Royal Court Chief 'Adnan Abu-'Awdah, and his majesty's military secretary, His Highness Prince Talal Bin-Muhammad.

For the Algerian side, the meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Lakhdar Brahimi.

Emerging from the session, His Majesty King Husayn said:

[Begin Husayn recording] We decided to attend such a key Arab-Islamic gathering. I cannot anticipate the outcome of the summit, but I hope the parley will yield good and positive results, along a long road of realizing integration and getting to know each other and tackling our problems by ourselves. [end recording]

Tomorrow morning, his majesty is to make an important address to the conference dealing with Arab and Islamic issues, and the foundations for building Islamic solidarity to tackle the current challenges.

Iranian President Meets Officials

NC1012090691 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic
of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0430 GMT
10 Dec 91

[Unidentified correspondent report from Dakar]

[Text] Saudi Crown Prince Amir 'Abdallah [name and title as heard] met Hashemi-Rafsanjani yesterday afternoon at the latter's residence. During the meeting, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran stressed the importance of safeguarding Palestinian rights and the need to keep the price of oil at \$21 per barrel and abide by OPEC quotas. The Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] summit was also discussed.

On the sidelines of the ICO summit in Senegal, the Beninese president met President Hashemi-Rafsanjani and discussed African problems and bilateral relations.

President Hashemi-Rafsanjani also met Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif at the former's residence. Sharif briefed the president on the situation in Pakistan and Kashmir and the plight of Kashmiri Muslims. Sharif also expressed his country's willingness to participate in the ECO [Economic Cooperation Organization] summit in Tehran. He called the recent visit by the Afghan mojahedin to Moscow positive and said he hopes the visit would help resolve the Afghanistan issue. Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed the need for cooperation between Iran and Pakistan on a bilateral, regional, and international level. Nawaz Sharif invited Hashemi-Rafsanjani to visit Pakistan, and the president accepted the invitation.

Bangladeshi Prime Minister Khaleda Zia also met President Hashemi-Rafsanjani and expressed her appreciation of the Islamic Republic of Iran's assistance to the flood victims of Bangladesh. In addition, she called for economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries.

Turkey's Ozal Meets 2 Leaders

TA1012095091 Ankara ANATOLIA in English
0900 GMT 10 Dec 91

[Text] Dakar (A.A.)—President Turgut Ozal who arrived here Monday to attend the sixth summit of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) held talks with Iranian President Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Pakistan Premier Nawaz Sharif the same evening.

Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin, who was also present in the Ozal-Hashemi-Rafsanjani meeting, said that the two presidents had exchanged views on bilateral relations and global problems.

During their talk, Hashemi-Rafsanjani told Ozal that he did not believe that the Middle East conference would not [as received] be in the interests of Palestinians and therefore he did not favor this conference.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani also said during the meeting that preparations to transmit natural gas to Turkey was nearing completion and they were awaiting Turkey's decision to purchase it.

He added that Iran had a shortage of electricity and could import Turkey's electric power in exchange for natural gas.

Also Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed that they wanted the conclusion of the case related to a ship confiscated in Istanbul when it was carrying weapons to Iran, without taking any permission.

On his part, Ozal told his Iranian counterpart that the issue was not political but the decision of judgement had to be waited on the issue.

Later on, Ozal received Pakistani Premier Nawaz Sharif. During the talk, Sharif thanked Turkey for its stand towards the Kashmir matter.

Further on Foreign Ministers Preparatory Session**'Hostile' Religious Movements Bill Ratified**

LD0812085391 Tunis Tunisian Republic Radio
Network in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Dec 91

[Text] The Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] foreign ministers ratified a draft resolution proposed by Tunisia to the sixth ICO summit preparatory ministerial conference which calls on ICO member-countries to ban every movement that uses religion as a pretext for carrying out activities hostile to any Islamic state and for consolidating coordination among Islamic countries to contain the phenomenon of intellectual terrorism.

The draft resolution calls on ICO member-countries to respect the principles of good-neighborliness and not to allow elements or groups hostile to any Islamic countries to use their territories or state organs to violate the safety of another Islamic country.

Libyan Minister on Lockerbie Charges

LD0912170591 Tripoli JANA in English
1418 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Text] Dakar (al-Kanun [December]) JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—Ibrahim al-Bishari, the secretary of the People's Committee for External Liaison and International Cooperation bureau stated that the American Administration is once again flexing its muscles for a further aggression whereas the results of the investigation of the 1986 events, and the aggression that followed it, have indicated that the Great Jamahiriyyah was not, in any way involved, that fact was made clear just one month after the American aggression.

In his speech before the preliminary meeting for the sixth Islamic summit in Dakar, he added that the Great Jamahiriyyah is faced to threats of economic sanctions to starve the Arab Libyan people and a military strike to kill innocent children, women and elderly, by the U.S.-British Administrations as they did last time due to false allegations. Now they propagate new allegations against Libya saying that two Libyan citizens are involved in the destruction of Pan-American flight over Lockerbie.

He confirmed before the conference that Libya is totally innocent of this accusation, as its policy is against all forms of terrorism, and as it is not involved with any terrorist group that may have caused such inhumane act. He indicated that Libya, in its turn, was victim of terrorism.

He re-affirmed, one again, the condemnation of the Great Jamahiriyyah to the deplorable incident where the Pan-American flight was destroyed over Lockerbie and extends its sympathy to the victims families. Al-Bishari stated that the Great Jamahiriyyah had received the two indictment charges made against two citizens of the Great Jamahiriyyah by the United States and the United Kingdom. He affirmed that the Great Jamahiriyyah shall deal with the mentioned documents in a positive manner in accordance with the rights of sovereignty and the need for justice.

Al-Bishari said that the People's Committee for Justice has appointed a high court magistrate to proceed with the investigations with the accused. The investigating magistrate has also addressed the judiciary authorities, in the two concerned countries, declaring his readiness to co-operate with them.

He added that the People's Committee for Justice shall fully co-operate with all Scottish and American investigators to reach the facts. On the other side, he stated that Libya had announced its acceptance of the formation of a neutral international investigation committee, indicating to the internationally recognised principle endorsed by all world conventions that the accused is innocent until proven guilty.

Al-Bishari stated in his speech that according to definite reports the investigating magistrate has kept the two suspects mentioned in the U.S.-British accusations, in

custody, as a first measure towards serious and responsible investigation. He stated that Libya is highly interested in establishing the facts in this respect. No one intends any sort of cover-up. If the accused were proven guilty then they will be severely punished. If they were innocent then they will be cleared.

He said that if the issue involves political dispute between the Great Jamahiriya, on one side, and the United States and the United Kingdom on the other side then this dispute should be reviewed on the basis of the United Nations Charter which disapproves aggression or threats and calls for the settlement of disputes in peaceful means.

He said that the non-compliance with either of [word indistinct] means and the inclination to the means of statements, the resort to mass media, not only influences negatively the world public opinion, but it also denies investigators the appropriate conditions and deprives the judges of fair and just [word indistinct].

On the other hand, he confirmed that the technique of statements that amount to the level of threats and dictation of conditions contradicts clearly the United Nations Charter. It is a technique that could not be accepted or approved within international relations or sovereignty.

10 Resolutions Adopted

AB0912121591 Dakar PANA in English 1124 GMT
9 Dec 91

[Text] Dakar, 9 Dec (PANA)—The preparatory meeting to the 6th summit of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (ICO) ended Sunday in Dakar with the adoption of the reports of the three committees (political, economic and cultural) and some ten specific resolutions to be submitted to the heads of state for consideration.

On the political side, the summit will have reports and recommendations on the Palestinian cause and the Israeli-Arab conflict, the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories, the situation in Afghanistan, Cyprus and Jammu and Kashmir, a disputed territory between Pakistan and India.

The conflict in the Gulf, the evolution of the situation in South Africa, the situation in Somalia, the issue of Mayotte Islands and that of Muslims in southern Philippines are some of the resolutions to be tabled for adoption by the summit.

The debt problems of ICO member states, the increase in the capital of the Islamic Development Bank and cooperation with countries in the Sahel and the least developed countries are issues which will also feature on the summit's economic agenda. The leaders will also deliberate on ways to bring about economic integration and the serious financial situation at the ICO secretariat and its specialised institutions.

The draft of the standing committee on cultural expansion sponsored by Iran, the U.S. threat against Libya and the issue of reparation for war damages and sequels of colonisation proposed by Tripoli, are some of the specific points raised by some member countries. At the request of Somalia, which cited the Sahel region example, the ministerial conference has also proposed that some solidarity be extended to member countries belonging to the Inter-Governmental Authority for the Development and the Fight Against Drought in Eastern Africa.

The protection and the right of communities and Muslim minorities living within or outside their countries of origin as well as their role in the implementation of joint Islamic activities also form part of the reports, recommendations and resolutions to be examined by the conference, which opened Monday.

Reaction, Comment on Issues at ICO Summit

Kazakh Foreign Minister on Independence

TA0712173991 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish
1620 GMT 7 Dec 91

[Sadettin Tiryakioglu report]

[Text] Dakar (AA)—Kazakh Foreign Minister Saylav Batirsahoglu [name as received] said that his country's parliament is preparing to declare independence this month and expressed the hope that Turkey will recognize this decision.

In a statement to ANATOLIA, the Kazakh foreign minister noted that during the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] meeting, he wants to hold a meeting with Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin and review the steps to develop bilateral relations.

The Kazakh foreign minister, who is attending the ICO summit meetings as an observer, declared that Kazakhstan wants to become a full member of the ICO in the future.

Pointing out that his country wants to undertake joint production projects with Turkey, Batirsahoglu remarked that there are ties of friendship and brotherhood between Turkey and Kazakhstan based on history, culture, and religion.

The Kazakh foreign minister recalled that various cooperation agreements were signed between Turkey and Kazakhstan during the reciprocal visits of the two countries' presidents, adding that flights between Istanbul and Alma Ata via Baku could start in 1992 within the framework of these agreements. He explained that the construction of a railroad to connect Beijing, Alma Ata, Tashkent, Iran, and Turkey is also on the agenda and announced that the transportation ministers of Turkey, Kazakhstan, and Iran will discuss the project during a meeting to be held in January. The Kazakh foreign

minister stressed that his country wants economic relations with Turkey to focus on investments in joint production rather than on trade.

He noted that the industrial products to be manufactured in such joint installations could also be marketed jointly.

Turkish Cypriot Foreign Minister on Aid

NC0812113091 London MBC Television in Arabic
1800 GMT 7 Dec 91

[MBC Team dispatch from Dakar]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The problem of Cyprus' Muslims was discussed at this large Islamic meeting in Dakar. Northern Cyprus, with a Muslim majority, was an observer at previous Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] meetings which took resolutions on the problem of Cyprus.

[Begin recording of remarks by Kenan Atakol, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus [TRNC] foreign minister; in English with superimposed Arabic translation] We appreciate the aid we get from most Islamic countries, much of which is moral, and material. We are grateful, but we believe that Cypriot Muslims need greater aid because we have been fighting for five centuries to keep Islam alive on the island. We will continue our policy with Muslims help. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Muslim Soviet Republics' Attendance Welcomed

NC0812125491 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT
8 Dec 91

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec (MENA)—Mr. Ahmad Mahir, Egypt's ambassador to the Soviet Union, has stated that Egypt welcomes Soviet republics with a Muslim majority participating in the Islamic Conference Organization's [ICO] summit in Dakar tomorrow. He pointed out that participation does not contradict the Soviet Union's system and the republics' freedom to take part in conferences like ICO.

In a MENA interview, the Egyptian ambassador said that Egypt sensed some Muslim republics, especially Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan, wanted to set up direct cultural relations with Egypt; which Egypt welcomes.

On reports of Soviet fears of Islam spreading and extremist elements infiltrating to the Muslim southern republics, the ambassador said he believed that the Soviets do not need any assurances from Egypt since they realize Egypt has always been moderate in everything. He referred to the role of al-Azhar which carries the spirit of justice and true religion.

The ambassador said Egypt will deal with the Soviet Union regardless of its form in future. Dealings will give the republics relations with foreign countries.

Ambassador Ahmad Mahir was confident that the Soviet Union's people's creativity and President Mikhail Gorbachev's clear vision will lead to a way out of the current crisis. A strong force will build the new order.

Iraqi Opposition To Send Delegation

NC0812165591 (Clandestine) Voice of the Iraqi
People in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Dec 91

[Excerpts] Iraqi opposition groups have agreed to send a unified Iraqi people's delegation to the Islamic summit conference in Dakar on 9 December.

Talib Shabib, member of the Independent Iraqi Society and a former Iraqi foreign minister, said the aim of sending a delegation to the conference is to expose the tyrant Saddam Husayn and his corrupt regime's practices against our people. [passage omitted]

Talib Shabib said that opposition leaders have agreed that Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim or a representative, Major General Hasan al-Naqib, and Muhsin Zid'i should chair the delegation, whose members will come from opposition groups. [passage omitted]

Support for Madrid Talks Viewed

LD0912145791 Tehran IRNA in English 1412 GMT
8 Dec 91

[Text] Dakar, Dec. 8, IRNA—A controversial decision was taken by the political committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) here today, implying support for last November's Madrid talks between some Arab states and the illegal Zionist entity.

The committee despite its condemnation of the Zionist regime over the past few days and its voicing of support for the Palestinian struggle, said it "supports the efforts which led to the holding of the Madrid conference."

Because of the Islamic Republic of Iran's logical opposition to the U.S.-arranged Madrid talks which many Muslims view as a sellout of Palestinian rights, the discussions by the OIC political committee which started yesterday, were prolonged till Sunday.

A draft resolution approved by the committee, voiced support for what it called efforts leading to the convening of the Madrid conference for finding a 'just and comprehensive solution' to the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli hostility.

However, it said the success of the Madrid talks depends on the materialization of such principles as observance of the U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 497, Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands occupied after 1967, and halt to Jewish settlements in occupied lands and the repression of Palestinians.

The draft resolution is to be presented at the OIC summit meet due to open in the Senegalese capital on Monday.

Senegalese President on Upcoming Summit

NC0912120791 London MBC Television in Arabic
0958 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Interview with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given; questions in Arabic with superimposed French translation, answers in French with superimposed Arabic translation—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Correspondent] Mr. President: There are numerous Islamic issues on which we would like to know your excellency's views. Concerning the Palestinian issue, how does your excellency view the peace process which began in Madrid and is now stumbling in Washington?

[Diouf] I believe that we have to do our utmost so that the Palestinian people can exercise their right to self-determination. I believe that the Madrid conference now being resumed in Washington must be encouraged, because this is the first time there has been a framework for us to reach the final goal of guaranteeing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, what can the Dakar summit adopt in this connection? What can the Middle East problem expect from the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] summit?

[Diouf] We have to be logical and resolute to analyse contemporary world realities and seize the opportunities which make history. I would like to reaffirm that the Madrid conference [as heard] must be constructive. We hope it will surmount all the obstacles so that the dialogue can be resumed in Washington. Ultimately, we must establish the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to building a state on their own soil. We hope peace and security will be established in all Middle East states, including the Palestinian people [as heard].

[Correspondent] Mr. President, will the ICO summit discuss Jerusalem, and Israel refusing to relinquish it for the sake of peace?

[Diouf] I cannot specify all the items on the ICO summit agenda. It is up to member states' foreign ministers to develop the agenda which ICO leaders can discuss, approve or amend.

It is premature to talk about what the summit will discuss. [passage omitted]

OAU Secretary on Lockerbie Affair

AB0912113391 Dakar PANA in English 1106 GMT
9 Dec 91

[Text] Dakar, 9 Dec (PANA)—The OAU has appealed for the co-operation of all parties to ensure that criminals responsible for the Lockerbie air bombing three years ago were brought to justice. The call was made Sunday by the OAU secretary general Salim Ahmed Salim, who

said in an interview with PANA in Dakar that the accident, which occurred over Lockerbie, Scotland in December 1988 was a tragedy of monumental proportion.

Salim, who is in the Senegalese capital to attend the 6th summit of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference which opened in Dakar Monday, urged the U.S. and Britain to accept Libya's offer to cooperate in searching for the truth. He said that until the law had taken its course, it was not fair to presume that a party was guilty.

To presume that somebody is guilty is to say that you don't need the law to take its due process, he added. The U.S. and Britain have threatened to take punitive action against Libya on allegations that two of its secret agents planted bombs that blew up planes owned by Pan Am and a French carrier, UTA, over Niger.

According to Salim, the entire international community, including the U.S., Britain and relatives of people who died in the accidents, should act with unity and solidarity to say, we cannot allow crimes of this kind to take place. However, he said, this pre-supposed the absence of arbitrariness or unilateral actions. He called for collective action similar to the one the UN Security Council took against Iraq after its invasion of Kuwait in 1990. We don't think that it will serve anybody's interest if actions are taken which will not help to find the culprits, the OAU secretary general said.

Palestinian Affairs

AL-FAJR Praises U.S. for Acting 'Evenly'

TA1012145791 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English
9 Dec 91 p 4

[Editorial: "Not By U.S. Alone"]

[Text] Are we being realistic? Palestinians are asking this question when they discuss the peace process and where it is leading to. Palestinians have invested heavily in the peace process and, most of all, they are building high hopes and are already dreaming about life after the occupation. Therefore, any disappointment can have crushing effects on these people.

Every peace process has its ups and downs, its good and bad, and in a complex and difficult conflict such as the Palestinian-Israeli crisis, one expects all kinds of hurdles and problems. The intensity of the current peace process and the world interest generated when the parties met in Madrid in late October was what produced this optimistic feeling among the Palestinians.

But what is really behind the optimism is the feeling that finally the United States is beginning to treat this conflict evenly. Never before has the United States left such a strong impression on Palestinians as now when it is sincerely working toward a comprehensive and fair settlement to the Palestinian conflict. This feeling was the

ammunition Palestinian members of the peace delegation and their supporters have used to persuade the public that it is right to go on with this peace process and that we are going to get something honorable out of it.

Sometimes, however, we feel we are putting too much faith in the United States, expecting it to perform miracles where everyone else has failed. But this is not our fault. This is the feeling the United States leaves and what it wants us to believe. The United States has successfully tackled recent world crises and has the reputation as the most capable party to deal with tough conflicts.

Yet we seem to minimize domestic problems in the United States and ignore their effect on U.S. foreign policy and the administration's attitude toward different world governments.

For example, it was not difficult at all for the U.S. to wage a war against Iraq to get it out of Kuwait and destroy its military power for good. Would it be possible for the U.S. to do the same with Israel which is engaged in an illegal occupation of Arab territories in defiance of international resolutions? The answer is obviously no. Internal U.S. politics deem any action against Israel, regardless of how small it may be, to be almost impossible.

Still today, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is talking about the West Bank, Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights as being part of Israel and that there will not be an Israeli army withdrawal from them. And what kind of reaction are we getting from the U.S.? Nothing stronger than diplomatic utterances of regret.

The Palestinians need to diversify their campaign to get more countries involved in the peace process. The European Community and Japan should be brought in and the Soviet Union should be encouraged to play a more active role, not just stand on the sidelines. Palestinian diplomacy should work on more fronts than just the United States.

PLO Adviser Sha'th Views Peace Talks Prospects

*PM0912163691 London AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI
in Arabic 6 Dec 91 p 4*

[Interview with Dr. Nabil Sha'th, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and member of the Fatah Central Committee, by Majdi Hasanayn in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Hasanayn] What is your position on the coming negotiations, and what are the Palestinian negotiators' capabilities in the bilateral negotiations with Israel?

[Sha'th] These are the first bilateral negotiations with Israel. They were supposed to be held on 4 December 1991, but the Israeli delegation did not attend.

They will be held next Monday and will be attended by the Jordanian, Syrian, and Lebanese delegations, as well

as the Palestinian delegation. They will all be held in Washington in the same place and at the same time. Israel is trying hard to evade them, and in all attempts the subject of halting Israeli settlements in the occupied territories is a major issue. For our part, we Palestinians do not want to devote a great deal of attention to the question of procedures. We refuse to waste time on it. We must address the issue of halting settlements directly, especially since it is a fundamental condition for the credibility of these bilateral negotiations. I am talking not only about the Israeli enemy's credibility but primarily about U.S. credibility as to whether or not it can force Israel to halt its settlements. That is the basis for determining the future of these negotiations.

[Hasanayn] But Israel might seek to shift the negotiations toward the details of autonomy in accordance with the Israeli concept that it proposed at Camp David... So what is the Palestinian delegation's position?

[Sha'th] That is of course unacceptable to us. We are talking about a complete transfer of Palestinian national authority over all facilities, land, inhabitants, and the various activities in the occupied land, under suitable international supervision and Palestinian sovereignty, to be completed at the end of the transitional period, which we will also demand be only one year, and not five years, as stated in the plan.

[Hasanayn] What if Israel insists that the bilateral negotiations be held in Israel and the other Arab states?

[Sha'th] There is a total Arab refusal to hold the negotiations in Israel or in the Arab states alternately. For our part, we have entirely rejected that Israeli endeavor. We are supported by the Geneva conventions, which state that talks on determining the occupied land's fate must not be held under the occupier's authority—which makes it impossible to accept a formula similar to the Camp David formula, that is, any meeting in Israel and consequently in any other Arab state. I believe this is the Palestinian position on the subject. The Palestinian delegation is fully equipped with the necessary studies and documents. I believe that the U.S. role will be clear, since it will not accept from the Israeli negotiator any time-wasting or using of procedures as a pretext. [passage omitted]

[Hasanayn] The bilateral negotiations will undoubtedly broach the subject of Arab water in the occupied territories. What is the Palestinian delegation's position on that issue?

[Sha'th] There is a legal view and a geological view in that regard. The legal view emphasizes that that water belongs to Palestine and the Arabs. And that Israel's attempt to draw from the al-Litani, al-Yarmuk, and al-Hasbani rivers is an act of theft and should be treated exactly like the theft of land. In addition to that, there is the geological view. Be that as it may, with regard to such agreements, they will not occur except after the establishment of complete peace on that territory. This is why we say that there are rights that we cannot transcend and

technical issues that cannot be discussed except after reaching an agreement on withdrawal and on Palestinian rights. There is a document of assurances presented by the U.S. and Soviet delegations. We have a clear letter of invitation specifying the framework of action, and the U.S. and Soviet sponsors are responsible for completing the return to the issues raised, and the matter is not left to the Israel delegation alone. [passage omitted]

Fatah Revolutionary Council Meets, Issues Statement

JN0712165391 Sanaa Voice of Palestine
in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Dec 91

[Text] The following is a statement by the Fatah Revolutionary Council:

The Revolutionary Council of the Palestine National Liberation Movement-Fatah held its ordinary session on Wednesday, 4 December 1991, in the presence of Brother Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and the brother members of the Fatah Central Committee. Those present observed one-minute silence in honor of the pious martyrs and read prayers for their souls. The council then approved its agenda for this session.

Brother Abu-'Ammar presented a comprehensive political report to the Revolutionary Council in which he dealt with the latest political developments on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels. Abu-'Ammar explained the historic decisions which had been adopted within the legitimate Palestinian framework leading to the Madrid peace conference. Thanks to these decisions, our just Palestinian cause occupied its central and pivotal place at the Madrid peace conference, leading to isolating the Israeli enemy internationally and exposing its stands, which are contrary to all human and moral values and which flagrantly contravene the laws of international legitimacy.

Brother Abu-'Ammar explained the dimensions of the U.S. connivance with Israel manifested by the U.S. failure to issue visas to a number of Palestinian delegation members, and the U.S. Administration's insistence on attempting to cancel the UN resolution equating Zionism with racism, as well as several other moves. Brother Abu-'Ammar affirmed that the firm Palestinian principles, which were approved by consecutive sessions of our Palestine National Council, are the firm basis for our political moves. He asserted that our aim at this stage is removing the Israeli occupation, liberating the land, wresting the right of self-determination for our people, and establishing the independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

PLO Executive Committee member, brother Abu-Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] presented a detailed report on the Palestinian political moves on Arab and international levels before, during, and after the Madrid peace conference.

During the general discussion of the political situation, a number of the council members made detailed observations on the various aspects of the Palestinian struggle,

emphasizing adherence to the firm national Palestinian principles, our people's unity inside and outside the occupied territories, and their unity of representation, denouncing Israeli and U.S. attempts to strike at our people's firm unity inside and outside our territory under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of our struggling Palestinian people.

The Fatah Revolutionary Council reviewed the positive results of brother Abu-'Ammar's three visits to Egypt, Syria, and Jordan, and the Fatah delegation's visit to Damascus. It stressed the need for continued coordination with the Arab brothers to achieve a unified Arab position against the Israeli stand.

The council greets the masses of our struggling people inside and outside the occupied territories as they wage a great, heroic struggle to end the Israeli occupation of our homeland and wrest our legitimate rights to self-determination and the establishment of our independent state under the PLO, our sole legitimate representative.

The council is holding its ordinary session while the great intifadah of our people is entering its fifth year, scoring historic victories, imposing the cause of our people on the entire world, and taking our people, the sons of the intifadah, the sons of the PLO, the sons of Fatah to the Madrid peace conference [radio goes off the air for 10 seconds] the land and man, and the establishment of our independent Palestinian state, with holy Jerusalem as its capital, on the soil of our homeland, Palestine.

The council salutes the people of the intifadah, the sons of the intifadah, and the heroes of the intifadah in towns, villages, camps, and Zionist prisons, and pledges to our people that it will continue struggle in all forms to attain the just rights of our people. The world recognizes our rights and supports us to achieve them, end the Israeli occupation, and enable our people to live under the banner of national independence. The road is long and ardent, and the successes that have been scored so far are blocks in the great Palestinian structure and strong steps along our road to wrest the land, liberate Jerusalem, and establish the independent Palestinian state.

The unity of the masses and the revolution, the unity of the people and the leadership, and the unity of struggling, fighting, and brave arms is our sharpest weapon to continue victories along our long way to freedom and independence. The road of jihad is the road of might and dignity.

Despite its isolation in the world, our Israeli enemy still receives full military, political, and economic U.S. support. It, therefore, is maneuvering for time, proceeding with its crimes against our people, land, and rights, and continuing to swallow up the land, build illegal settlements, and evade the implementation of international legitimacy resolutions, on the basis of which our Palestine National Council adopted its historic resolution to participate in the Madrid talks and in the subsequent talks in Washington and Moscow. Indeed, the Israeli

enemy is being continuously encouraged and supported by Washington, which provides cover for Israel's intransigent positions and attempts to sabotage the peace process.

The unity of the Palestinian position inside and outside the occupied territories, under the leadership of the PLO and its backbone Palestine National Liberation Movement-Fatah, is the firm ground that enabled our people to achieve their great success of obtaining international recognition of our rights and the justness of our cause. We should work to close national ranks, fight sedition, and deprive our enemy, which tries to disseminate fragmentation and split ranks, of the opportunity to realize its expansionist and aggressive purposes. Our national unity is our sharp weapon against the occupier. The current different political views do not preclude our unity on the basis of our firm national principles. Common denominators are much stronger than respecting different views proceeding from our democracy in which we take pride. [sentence as heard]

All efforts, energies, and arms should be used against the occupation to fend it off and end it. Let us raise the slogans of national unity against settlements and occupation, for the sake of Jerusalem, and in order to liberate the land and establish the independent Palestinian state. The fifth year of the intifadah is the year of victory. Let us strengthen our unified struggle on all fronts for the sake of free, independent Palestine.

The Fatah Revolutionary Council promises the masses of our people to continue to strengthen the intifadah and consolidate our national unity inside and outside our occupied homeland in order to pursue comprehensive national struggle on solid foundations of unity and national consensus.

Strengthening the unity of Arab positions around Palestine and promoting coordination among the frontline states at the peace negotiations on the basis of the centrality of the Palestinian cause—since it is the major link in the struggle against Zionism—are the right methods to force the Israeli enemy to retreat and liberate our occupied Palestinian and Arab territory.

Fatah is turning over a new leaf with Arab brothers and extending its hand to consolidate Arab brotherhood and solidarity. It calls on its well-to-do Arab brothers to extend support and help and to stand by our Palestinian people against Israeli occupation.

Disunity and discord among the sons of our Arab nation are the strongest weapon of the enemy to perpetuate occupation and Judaize Jerusalem. So, let us unify Arab ranks under the banner of Arab solidarity. We call on our Arab brothers to resume their support for the intifadah and the PLO. For our resolute people in Palestine are showing steadfastness in defense of the Arab nation, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Gulf, and in defense of holy shrines and Jerusalem—the first qiblah,

the third holiest mosque, the terminal of Prophet Muhammad's nocturnal journey and cradle of Jesus Christ.

It is revolution until victory.

PNSF 'Deplores' Participation in Peace Talks

JN1012121091 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1108 GMT 10 Dec 91

[Full text of a statement by the Palestinian National Salvation Front, PNSF, marking the beginning of the fifth year of the Palestinian intifadah issued after a 9 December meeting; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] As the blessed intifadah begins its fifth year and in view of the current Arab and Palestinian political developments, the PNSF met on Monday, 9 December 1991, and discussed the Arab political developments, the new Palestinian developments following the Palestinian participation in the Madrid conference, and the Washington talks and their serious political import, aiming as they are against the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people's rights. Meanwhile, the heroic Palestinian intifadah is beginning its fifth year, stronger and more determined to continue the struggle and defeat the Zionist occupiers.

The PNSF, which repeatedly warned the PLO leadership against involvement in or dealing with the American initiative, deplores the Palestinian participation in the Madrid conference and Washington talks because they represent a concession in terms of the Palestinian national principles, a violation of the national consensus resolutions, and connivance with the U.S.-Zionist plot to liquidate the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people's rights to return, realize self-determination, and achieve national independence, through shaky autonomy formulas.

What is being done through these moves constitutes a serious beginning to bypassing the Palestinian people's will; taking practical steps toward liquidating the Palestinian cause in terms of land, people, rights, and history; insulting the Palestinian people's struggle and history; obstructing any future Palestinian struggle movement; and undermining the Palestinian people's unity inside and outside the Palestinian territory, and the unity of their representation through the PLO, its sole legitimate representative, and undermining the unity of the Arab cause and the unity of pan-Arab struggle.

While saluting the steadfastness of our Palestinian masses inside and outside the Palestinian territory, the PNSF greets the steadfastness of the popular intifadah heroes and masses and their splendid deeds as they begin the fifth year of their popular revolution, more determined to confront the occupation forces and to continue the armed mass struggle until the land is liberated and the Zionist enemy is defeated, and more aware of the need for the unity of national ranks and a united stand against attempts to penetrate or circumvent and abort

the intifadah. The PNSF calls on all the forces and groups and those who work for national action and the Palestinian people to mobilize resources, escalate and support the intifadah, promote the struggle, adhere to national and pan-Arab principles, escalate armed struggle until the occupation is defeated, and affirm the national rights of the Arab nation and Palestinian people.

Al-Husayni Meets With Political Committees
TA0812071291 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
0505 GMT 8 Dec 91

[Report by Moti Amir]

[Text] Faysal al-Husayni met this weekend with the members of the political committees in various towns in the territories for discussions of the committees' operations. In Bethlehem, he met with the members of the committee led by Professor (Dhiyab 'Ayush). He then went to Hebron to congratulate the members of the Academics Association on the victory of Fatah supporters in elections to the association, and to confer with the local political committee members.

Let us point out that the curfew on Ramallah and al-Birah since the 1 December attack that left Tzvi Klein dead has been making it difficult on the Palestinians to work out plans to mark the fourth anniversary of the intifadah, especially since Ramallah has recently turned into a focal point of political activity. The members of the supreme committee in the territories, headed by Dr. Sari Nusaybah and former terrorist Ahmad Shraym, have been operating in Ramallah since the committee's establishment, mainly because most of the members of the committee bear green identity cards, which do not allow them to enter East Jerusalem.

East Jerusalem sources have emphasized at the same time that activity in the territories to mark the fourth anniversary of the intifadah may start today and will be manifested primarily in public support for the Palestinian representatives to the negotiations.

As Fatah supporters rally round the peace negotiations, terrorist attacks are still being attempted in the territories, even by squads affiliated with Fatah itself. At around midnight on Friday, an IDF [Israel Defense Forces] patrol was attacked in Buruqin in the Janin area. No one was hurt. A patrol moving in the region found several cartridges at the place from which the shots were fired. During a search of the area, a firebomb was hurled at the soldiers, but no one was hurt.

In al-Birah, which is under curfew, settlers returning to their home on Saturday night after lighting Hanukkah candles at the site of the attack were pelted with rocks. At about the same time, a Molotov cocktail was lobbed at an Israeli bus in Nabulus. The bus was slightly damaged, but no one was hurt. The IDF imposed a curfew around the area and began a search.

In the Gaza Strip, 36 residents were apprehended on Saturday as a march by supporters of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine was being dispersed. Several individuals were rounded up as part of the preemptive activity. They are suspected of planning riots and disturbances tomorrow, the fourth anniversary of the intifadah.

Abu-Musa Sends Greetings on Intifadah Anniversary
JN1012115791 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian
Arab Radio in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Dec 91

["Message of Greetings" by Abu-Musa, nom de guerre of Sa'id Musa Muragha, "secretary of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fatah" on "the start of the fifth year of the intifadah-the revolution;" date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O brothers and sisters; O valiant sons of our Palestinian people; O you who are steadfastly planted in Palestinian camps, cities, and villages. May God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

Your glorious intifadah is nowadays entering its fifth year, epitomizing the awareness of our Palestinian people, and their will to confront the usurpers of their homeland using the language that they understand, the language of revolutionary defiance which condones neither submission nor surrender, and which is never deterred by the Zionist enemy's ferocity, and savagery against our great people's children, women, and elderly. Your intifadah, O brothers under occupation, has enhanced the standing of the cause of our Palestinian people, thus highlighting its importance on the Arab and world scenes. Your intifadah has shown this cause to the entire world as a cause of a people struggling to liberate their homeland, which was one day plundered and usurped as a result of a malicious conspiracy unprecedented in history.

The great national accomplishments brought about by the intifadah thus far confirm beyond any shadow of a doubt that the maintenance of the struggle against the Zionist enemy is the prime tool for extricating our national rights. Over the past four years, the valiant intifadah youths have caused Zionist settlers to live in constant and limitless fear over the future of their existence on this territory, which is alien to them and for which they have no affinity whatsoever. Your great intifadah has invalidated the Zionist security theory which the enemy has constantly attempted to confirm and consecrate as a fait accompli on our homeland's national soil. Brother strugglers, we are aware of the magnitude of your suffering while you confront the occupiers' repression, suppression, and savage terrorism which cause more martyrs to fall, and more injuries as well, and puts more detainees behind bars. However, we are certain that your sacrifices will not go to waste. The chaste blood which has irrigated Palestinian soil will one

day blossom into green plants, pleasing to the eyes of our children on the soil of their liberated homeland, God willing.

O heroic brothers; O sons of our people in Palestinian camps, villages, and cities: At a time when your intifadah is continuing, and while you are offering immense sacrifices, attempts are constantly being made to abort the intifadah, and liquidate the revolution under the guise of achieving the so-called peace. Since the convocation of the Madrid conference, serious events have ensued to confirm without any doubt to all who have eyes to see that the Zionist entity is not interested in peace, but rather that it is doing its utmost to engage in further settlement building, expansion, and aggression at the expense of our lands and people.

This is not strange, especially since for more than 40 years, this entity has been raised, and nurtured on expansion and aggression. The moves being made nowadays to peddle the so-called peace are merely an exposed attempt to subjugate our people and nation to a grand conspiracy aimed at consecrating occupation as a fait accompli under circumstances witnessing extremely unfavorable world changes.

The U.S. Administration, which has always been biased toward the Zionist entity, has found in the current international developments a unique opportunity to impose a humiliating political settlement, one that will guarantee to the Zionist entity both land and peace, and which will give neither the Arabs nor the Palestinians the minimum level of their rights to land and peace.

There is no doubt that the U.S. Administration is today doing its utmost to benefit from the state of Arab fragmentation, and from the absence of the minimum level of solidarity to dictate its conditions through the political settlement. These conditions are in harmony with the most vital interests of the Zionist entity in the region, including the liquidation of our Palestinian people's cause and taking it out of its national liberation context by following new tactics, the essence of which is based on achieving disengagement between the Palestine question and its Arab surrounding.

The course of the current settlement [al-taswiyah] process and the conditions surrounding it, whether on the Arab or international level, cannot in any instance lead to positive results in the interest of our Palestinian people and our Arab nation. The certain thing is that the U.S. initiative in its basis came to normalize Arab-Israeli relations, and consequently, to liquidate the Palestine question and to deprive it of its simple rights to struggle to liberate their homeland and to self-determination.

Work from this premise, dear brothers, we believe that some Palestinians' participation within the framework of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation—with the blessing of the PLO leadership—is to be considered a serious insult to the struggle of our people, both now and in the future, particularly since the U.S. Administration

has clearly announced: No to the PLO, no to the independent Palestinian state, no to Jerusalem, and no to representation from outside the occupied territory, in addition to other uncountable noes.

This situation makes the guarantees, about which some Palestinians from the PLO leadership and its followers have spoken, become mere ink on paper and of no avail.

O sons of our great people, O militant brothers:

As we are aware today that the percentage of the regional and international forces has largely tipped in favor of the Zionist enemy, we believe that adherence to national and pan-Arab rights is not a difficult or imaginary thing. The possibility remains to mobilize our national efforts inside and outside, in accordance with a militant plan that is based on the National Charter program, far from the policy of concessions which has not and will never benefit our people. The pursuit of our national struggle and your heroic intifadah will enhance the atmosphere of national resurgence and will block the road to those who vie with one another, with respect to the scheme of liquidating the cause and the revolution.

The difficult and complicated circumstances will not stifle the spirit of steadfastness and challenge of our Arab masses and their active forces. The United States will not be the one to decide our fate forever.

Glory and victory to your valiant steadfastness. Victory to the glorious revolution of our people. Greetings of appreciation to the martyrs of our people and nation. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] Your brother, Abu-Musa.

PFLP's Habash Calls for Intensifying Intifadah

*NC0912093591 Ba'labakk Voice of the Oppressed
in Arabic 0630 GMT 9 Dec 91*

[Text] Several Palestinian organizations are marking the fourth anniversary of the Palestinian intifadah with a call to consolidate the struggle in the occupied territories. They have also criticized U.S. and Zionist attempts to impose a surrender settlement on the region under the guise of peace.

George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has called on all Palestinian forces to meet and discuss how to intensify the intifadah.

Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said that the intifadah is continuing despite U.S. attempts to ignore the representation of the unified Palestinian people.

The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front said that what is happening under the cover of the peace conference and the implementation of the administrative self-rule scheme represents a serious part of the conspiracy against Palestinian rights.

The Palestine Liberation Front said that the U.S. Administration is using the peace conference to put an end to the Palestinian issue and impose its complete hegemony on the region. The Front added that the United States wants to plunder the wealth of the region and use its oil to consolidate its control over the new international order.

Hawatimah Calls For Arab 'Reconciliation Summit'

LD0712220291 Rabat MAP in English 1249 GMT
7 Dec 91

[Text] Rabat, Dec. 7 (MAP)—Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), a major component of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), called Friday for the holding of an Arab reconciliation summit to adopt a basis for Arab common action.

At a news conference in Rabat, Hawatimah expressed hope to see efforts exerted by King Hassan II of Morocco for the holding of such a summit succeed as the sovereign did during the Arab summits of Rabat (1984), Fes (1982) and Casablanca (1989).

On this occasion, Hawatimah lauded the unwavering action of Morocco to the service of the Palestinian issue and Arab unity, recalling that it was thanks to the efforts of King Hassan II, chairman of al-Quds [Jerusalem] Committee, that the 1973 Arab summit of Rabat adopted the important resolutions in favor of the Palestinian issue which recognized for the first time the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian official further recalled that it was thanks to these resolutions adopted in Rabat that the PLO was granted the status of observer at the United Nations, paving thus the way for wider international recognition of the rights of Palestinians to a state on their territory.

On current negotiations for a solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict Hawatimah said the PLO endeavors for negotiations to reach adoption of UN resolutions and results that comply with international legality and legitimacy regarding the Palestinian problem.

The DFLP secretary general called on this occasion for the suspension of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, specifying that Israel extended its occupation to al-Quds and that the continuing settlements would leave no meaning to negotiations.

'Arafat Receives Messages From Gorbachev, Walesa

LD0712204491 Algiers Radio Algiers Network
in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 Dec 91

[Text] Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat has received two messages, the first from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and the second from Polish President Lech Walesa. In the first message, the Soviet president saluted the Palestinian leadership on its constructive stand in relation to the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Gorbachev expressed his hope for the continuation of Soviet-Palestinian cooperation as a guarantee for the development of the Middle East peace negotiations.

The second message concerns the latest developments in the international arena, in particular those related to the peace process in the Middle East region. In this message, Lech Walesa expressed his country's support and backing for the Palestinian cause.

Algeria

Security Forces Kill 12 Border Post Attackers

LD0912195691 Algiers ENTV Television Network
in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Text] We have here a statement from the Ministry of Defense which says that in the follow-up to search operations, units in charge of combing operations were able to locate today the last group of 15 persons who recently attacked the border post in Guemar. The group was found about 50 km southeast of Biskra. Because the group refused to obey arrest orders issued by the security forces surrounding it, a clash took place which resulted in the following casualties:

On the side of the insurgents, 12 persons were killed and three wounded; 10 machine guns were recaptured, and one Kalashnikov, two semiautomatic Simonov guns, and two automatic pistols were also recaptured. Only one submachine gun and one semiautomatic gun remain in the possession of these people.

On the side of the security forces, the statement deplores the killing of three persons and the wounding of three others.

Death Toll Increases

AB0912220791 Paris AFP in French 2143 GMT
9 Dec 91

[Text] Algiers, 9 Dec (AFP)—Two people who were wounded during a clash today between security forces and Tayeb al-Afghani's Islamist group have died of their wounds, bringing to 17 the number of people killed, an official communique announced. One of the two wounded belonged to the Islamist group, while the other belonged to the security forces, the communique specifies. Apart from the 17 dead, the clash left four others wounded, according to the same source.

Attackers Note Ties to 'Armed Islamic Movement'

LD0912154191 Algiers APS in Arabic 1430 GMT
9 Dec 91

[Text] Algiers, 9 Dec (APS)—Last night Algerian television showed pictures of the attackers who had been caught by the special units of the National People's Army and the national gendarmerie following the attack a few days ago on the Guemar border post, in the southeast, which led, as we know, to the death of three soldiers.

Some of the arrested people said on television that they belonged to an organization calling itself the Armed Islamic Movement. According to one of the members arrested in El Oued, there are other groups in Sidi Bel Abbes [about 40 miles south of Oran, western Algeria], Djelfa [150 miles south of Algiers], and Tiaret [110 miles southeast of Oran]. Some members of the group also declared that they were activists in the Islamic Salvation Front [FIS]. For his part, the mayor of Guemar [FIS

member] indicated that his party has nothing to do with the attack and will not allow such practices.

Television also showed a significant quantity of weapons stolen the night of the attack and recovered by the security forces. It is worth mentioning that the number of the participants in the attack is estimated at about 40 people, according to some of the arrested members.

Egypt

Mubarak Phones Qatari Amir, Senegalese President

NC0912214591 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio
Network in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has held a telephone conversation with His Highness Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar. They discussed a number of issues of mutual concern and exchanged views on international changes and their repercussions for Middle East issues.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak also held a telephone conversation with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf this evening. They discussed a number of the issues that have been put before the sixth Islamic summit in Dakar.

Council Statement on 'Threats' to Libya

NC0812184691 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT
8 Dec 91

[Text] Cairo, 8 Dec (MENA)—The Consultative Council's Arab, Foreign Affairs, and National Security Committee has expressed grave concern over British and U.S. threats to fraternal Libya and their demands in connection with the downing of the U.S. plane over Lockerbie, Scotland in 1988.

In a statement issued following its meeting today, the committee said that it notes with appreciation and pride the Egyptian efforts and President Mubarak's personal endeavors to prevent further complications on this issue. The committee said this proves and entrenches Egypt's pan-Arab role.

The committee voiced sorrow for the victims of any terrorist operation and said that while it condemns all forms of terrorism, it believes that all countries, groups, governmental and nongovernmental bodies, and international and regional organizations must cooperate to combat terrorism and remove its causes.

The statement said that the committee believes that in keeping with the current trend to establish a new world order, countries should use or threaten to use force [as received]. It added that this also emphasizes the role of international and regional organizations in settling disputes by peaceful means, noting that convening the Middle East peace conference has been a serious step in this direction. It continued that the major countries, notably the United States and the UK, bear a special

responsibility in this connection and must set an example for other countries.

The committee asserted that any instance of combating or penalizing terrorism must be conducted in accordance with definite material evidence submitted by neutral parties and in full adherence to legal provisions that state that no country should hand over its citizens to any other country. Rather the country at which the accusation is leveled can ask to obtain the incriminating evidence and conduct a trial in accordance with its laws.

The committee emphasized the need to distinguish between the errors that individuals might commit and for which the state bears responsibility in the context of its international responsibility for its citizens' actions and errors that the state itself commits through its official organs and for which it bears direct international responsibility.

It announced that any military acts or economic sanctions against a certain country fall within the jurisdiction of international and regional organizations.

It added that, consequently, the rules of international law state that in the event that the U.S. and British accusations to Libya are true, the entire issue must be submitted to the United Nations' competent organs, a special arbitration court, or the International Court of Justice. The committee pointed out that recourse to international arbitration or the International Court of Justice requires the approval of all the disputing parties. It said that Libya has expressed willingness to cooperate in this connection and called for submitting the issue to a neutral international investigating authority.

The committee expressed its support for the Arab League Council's statement on the Libyan-U.S. crisis during its emergency meeting on 5 December.

The committee also expressed support for President Hosni Mubarak's efforts to stress adherence to, and respect for, the rules of international law, averting the specter of tension in the region, and rejecting any military aggression or economic sanctions against Libya.

Editorial Halls Bid To Retain Zionism Resolution

NC0812121691 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0606 GMT
8 Dec 91

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 Dec (MENA)—[passage omitted] In its editorial today, AL-JUMHURIYAH praised the strong Arab stand against attempts to cancel the 1975 UN General Assembly Resolution which considers Zionism a form of racism.

Under the headline "Arab Veto", it said: Israel's stands clearly represent Zionist racism, and referred to Israel's moves to obstruct efforts for a peaceful settlement, and its refusal to recognize the people of Palestine's legitimate and firm rights, recognized by the United Nations. Foremost among these rights are self-determination, an independent state, and repatriation.

The paper adds: If Israel accepts and starts to implement this, then cancelling the resolution of racist Zionism could be discussed.

AL-JUMHURIYAH affirmed that condemning Zionism as a form of racism has nothing to do with Judaism or Jews. We believe Judaism is a monotheistic religion. The paper pointed to Palestine's national movement position, early on declaring that "The Jews are our brothers; they will have what we have and suffer what we suffer." It clarified that the Zionists expelled Palestinians, land-owners and those who promoted this noble and human maxim from their homeland.

Concluding, the paper affirmed that racism is the least that can be said about people who commit such crimes, unless they go back on those crimes. Until then the Arab "veto" shall continue with force.

AL-AHRAM Views Prospects for Iraq's Saddam

NC0612173891 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic
5 Dec 91 p 7

[Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad article: "Iraq's Tragedy in the Wake of the Defeat in the Gulf"]

[Text] It is difficult to imagine Iraqi President Saddam Husayn overcoming the enormous crisis that has befallen his regime following his defeat in the Gulf war. But it is also difficult to imagine a mechanism for setting up an alternative Iraqi regime at the hands of numerous opposition forces that are also opposed to each other. This is a historic dilemma affecting the entire Arab world.

The Gulf war did not bring about Saddam Husayn's downfall, but this does not mean that the Iraqi regime is stable. The economic catastrophe has reached an unimaginable level. The debts, war reparations, and cost of rebuilding the infrastructure have been estimated at the astronomical figure of \$700 billion to \$1.5 trillion. This means that the debt per Iraqi citizen is 30 times that of Egyptian citizens. It is true that Iraq is one of the richest oil countries and is second only to Saudi Arabia in its oil reserves, estimated between 100 and 150 billion barrels. This means that if it had the chance to sell all its oil at once at current market prices it would have enough to cover all its commitments. Its reserves might even be double the value of these commitments. But none of this oil will be sold now in view of the blockade imposed on it while the people are facing a terrible famine and the spread of diseases.

Saddam Husayn has liquidated with an amazing ferocity the uprisings that sprang up among the Kurds and in the Shiite south immediately after his defeat. But repression was not his only weapon in confronting those who tried to topple him. He exploited to his own benefit the contradictions in the ranks of the Iraqi opposition. He is still counting on widespread demoralization among the Arab masses and the hostility among large sectors of the Arabs to his enemies, led by the United States and Israel.

The Iraqi opposition is varied and deeply divided. It comprises no fewer than 50 parties and has many centers abroad, in Damascus, Tehran, London, and Cairo. These 50 parties are divided into three main trends: Kurdish opposition demanding autonomy in Iraq's Kurdistan within the framework of the Iraqi Republic; Islamic opposition demanding establishment of a religious political system similar to that in Iran; and national and democratic opposition that brings together many forces from the right and left whose goals conflict with those of the religious opposition. How can all these forces be reconciled?

The Iraqi opposition is advocating democracy as the tool that can bring its forces together. What guarantee is there that democracy would not merely be a temporary "truce" between religious, nationalist, and far-left forces that only recognize the existence of the "others" because of the inability of any one of them to seize power alone?

There is also something unique about Iraq: Its army was set up before the state was established. The army has always been the principal prop of the regime from the days of royalty to the present. Can democracy and a military establishment—which has controlled the fate of the country throughout contemporary history—be brought together, even if the latter has been nationalist in many instances?

The Iraqi opposition cannot get rid of Saddam's regime before receiving support from important sectors of this establishment and unless the army plays a prominent role in establishing a substitute regime. Is it possible not to make the change look like a coup d'état in light of a long and eventful history of coups? Can a coup d'état produce a democratic regime? Is it possible, in the absence of an army role, to launch an organized civil rebellion while opposition leaders are scattered outside Iraq and have conflicting agendas? Is there any hope for spontaneous uprisings as long as the Iraqi people can recall the tragedies of quelling the uprisings that were spontaneously launched in the midst of Saddam's defeat?

The position of the superpowers, primarily the United States, on the Iraqi president is not clear either. The United States displayed strong hostility after Saddam invaded Kuwait, but overthrowing him after he was driven out of Kuwait was not one of Washington's goals, according to most of Bush's statements. Is this because Saddam's fall could result in the danger of Iraq's Balkanizing and fragmentation into a Kurdish entity, extending to a number of neighboring countries, and a Shiite entity, the secession of which could tip the balance between the Arab Gulf countries and the non-Arab Shiite Iran?

Washington may find that dealing with Saddam after his defeat is more effective in justifying intervention, particularly in disarming Iraq's military arsenal, and not only its internationally banned weapons, relying on the fact that certain sectors of Iraqi society do not bother

sacrificing a measure of Iraqi sovereignty for the sake of establishing safe zones protecting them from the central authority's atrocities.

The tragedy of the Iraqi people and Iraqi opposition forces is that they find their safe haven in democracy. Western capitals use Saddam's regular violation of democracy as a pretext to interfere in Iraq's domestic affairs and to humiliate him. Saddam, who sought to establish his popularity in the Arab world by invading Kuwait, claims that he is the champion of sharing oil wealth and confronting Israel to defend the Palestinian issue, but he does not hesitate to wreak havoc on his own people. In his opponents' opinion, Saddam has reached the point that all means of overthrowing him have become legitimate, including foreign intervention.

There is no way to stop the tragedies confronting Iraq or to give it international credibility to curtail its huge economic obligations, such as through "an agreement to suspend paying its foreign debts for a few years, or a major reduction in the rate of war reparations." The only way to do this is to replace the regime in Iraq with a regime that the Western capitals believe deserves this "tolerance." How can a change be made in such a way as to enjoy not only international credibility or credibility inside Iraq, but also in the Arab world? This is perhaps the most difficult dilemma.

'Suspicious' Iranian-Sudanese Relationship Viewed
NC0712050891 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic
5 Dec 91 p 16

[From the "Dividing Lines" column by Samir Rajab: "This Suspicious Relationship between Sudan and Iran"]

[Excerpt] The extent of the suspicious relationship between Sudan and Iran has been exposed after the mutual flirtation began to reveal the real intentions.

Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir, who is currently in power in Sudan, believes that Iran is the pioneer in establishing Islamic societies. He wants to benefit from its experience so he can establish an Islamic society in his country. Lt. Gen. al-Bashir has forgotten, or maybe he never knew, that Iran's rule has nothing whatsoever to do with Islam and that Iran's rulers are deceiving everyone.

I am not saying anything new when I say that Islam is based on mercy, love, and sympathy. It advocates peace and brotherhood, bans unjust killing, and underlines the individual's right to live in a way that ensures his dignity and liberates his will from the shackles of humiliation and slavery. Is this available in Iran?

We do not want to beat a dead horse. Suffice it to say that the sufferings of the Muslim people of Iran come from a regime that has nothing whatsoever to do with the true religion.

On what basis, then, is 'Umar al-Bashir throwing himself into the ayatollah's laps?

Is he doing so in response to the desire of Hasan al-Turabi, secretary general of the so-called National Islamic Front? Maybe al-Bashir has found in Iran his long-cherished wish for someone to bring him aid, support, and gifts at a time when the Sudanese people are finding it extremely difficult to get a piece of bread?

The Iranian president will pay an official visit to Sudan in a few days. He will be accompanied by a delegation of about 150, including 'Ali Fallahiyan-Khuzestani, minister of intelligence and security, and Army and police officers. It is as if Hashemi-Rafsanjani is announcing beforehand that he is coming to Sudan to lay down the bases for applying the same system and exercise the same practices that are applied in Iran.

All of this in return for what?

They also say that this is in return for a U.S. \$17 million gift which Sudan will use to buy the basic needs for its people, such as food, clothes, and medicine.

Thus, peoples' interests are lost in return for some crumbs and because some rulers put their personal interests above the public interest and insist on adopting "inert formulas" they have dreamed of, believing that they have chosen the right course when, in fact, they have taken a course full of dangers and thorns. The coming days will show to what extent the Sudanese regime is playing with fire.

We know that this regime has put itself in a corner for a number of basic reasons:

1. Its betrayal of all the promises and pledges it has made. When it seized power, the regime announced that it would be democratic. Instead, it practiced an abnormal form of dictatorship as if it were unaware of what was going on in the world. It passed death sentences without proper trials, trampled the law, silenced opposition, and turned the whole country into a large prison where wives spy on their husbands and sons spy on their fathers.
2. Its failure to cope with the economic crisis, which deepened, and to attract international support because he severed all ties with most world states. Accordingly, the leader has been living in seclusion, which is incompatible with the conditions of the age—conditions which necessitate the exchange of benefits among states.
3. Its failure to pursue a logical and fair policy during the Gulf crisis. This made the world—particularly America and the EC states, which carry considerable weight in the world—drift further away from al-Bashir.
4. It surrendered all the cards to the National Islamic Front, which—as I mentioned earlier—runs in Iran's orbit and backs extremists in and outside Sudan. We have to take into account the fact that many of this front's members are Sudanese students who are sent on

scholarships to Iranian cities like Qom, Mashhad, and Tehran to study at schools with specific curricula which encourage extremism and fanaticism, as far removed as possible from the tolerant nature of Islam!

Sudan sees Iran as its only "savior". This is 'Umar al-Bashir's and his aides' fatal mistake. They will soon find out that Iranian hands will extend to their very internal affairs. If this happens, they will have to decide whether to object or to surrender and obey. Either way, the Sudanese people will pay the price for the risks!!

Of all the world, Iran assumes a peculiar stand on Middle East peace. Every day, the ayatollahs there come up with a statement accusing Arabs of selling out and forsaking Jerusalem, although all indications point to the opposite and although they know that some Arab states are more ardent and jealous for Jerusalem than they are. They are playing a game of one-upmanship just to prove themselves because they have continued to have relations with Israel in the military, economic, and training fields. Tehran is also thousands of miles away from the front lines. Their words, therefore, are vain and futile!!

The irony is that Sudan is compelled to take part in and promote the Iranian policy! [passage omitted]

Libya

Editor 'Surprised' by EC Stand on Lockerbie

LD1012111191 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1000 GMT
10 Dec 91

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Dec (JANA, AMU POOL)—The JANA political editor commented on the EC foreign ministers' communique which adopted the American and British requests concerning the Pan American airliner, saying:

At a time when the Jamahiriya played its full role in dealing with the specialized judicial quarters in the United States and Britain to bring to light the truth which is everybody's concern, we were surprised by the stance taken at the meeting of the EC ministers which almost adopted an unjust stand that is not based on any evidence or proof, and which is contrary to the constitutions of the countries of the world, the human rights charter, and international legitimacy, as they almost adopted the American and British statement. This statement was based on an accusation which has not yet been proven. It [the U.S.-British statement] also made demands and decided measures against Libya which fully cooperated with the judicial quarters in Britain and America, and took practical measures against those who are said to be involved. It [Libya] also invited English and American investigators to come to Libya to take part in the inquiry and make sure it is unbiased, and it called at the same time for a neutral international committee.

Now, the EC summit is being held and the Jamahiriya is expecting that this stance be corrected and that the matter be left to judicial measures without disturbing the

course of the inquiry through the media which affect this course. The involvement of the media or the issuing of political statements is contrary to the constitutions and laws of these same countries, especially after the resolution made by the Arab League which hailed the Jamahiriyah's positive response aimed at unveiling the facts round this regrettable incident. This resolution called for the forming of a joint committee from the UN, and the Arab League, as well as the Islamic Conference Organization, and the OAU who all hailed the measures taken by the Jamahiriyah in this context and expressed their support for it.

'Historic Project' Sent to EC, ICO Summits

LD0912230391 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1921 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Dec (JANA)—JANA's domestic affairs editor has learned that the Jamahiriyah has submitted a historic document to the EC summit, which is meeting in Maastricht, Netherlands, and to the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] summit, which is meeting in Dakar, Senegal. The aim of this action is for these leaders to adopt this project, because it contains radical solutions for problems which disturb peace and security in the world, and also to support the Jamahiriyah's request to the secretary general of the General Assembly to convene a special session of the UN General Assembly to discuss and adopt the detailed program of this historic project. The project will draw up radical solutions for all the problems from which the peoples and nations of the modern world suffer. The program also preaches a new era for all the human race, if the world adopts it with courage and sincerity.

JANA's editor also learned that the following issues are included in the historic project:

Destroying international terrorism, its origins and incentives; destroying all forms of aggressive weapons; solving all pending political problems which are the origin of international terrorism. The program also talks about the rights of minorities and exiled individuals, in addition to a comprehensive international compensation program for all the individual and family victims of previous terrorist actions, and compensation for the peoples colonized and harmed by colonization.

The historic project also includes membership of the UN Security Council; the right to veto; and the full authority of the UN General Assembly.

The proposals emphasize the importance of protecting the environment; water; the atmosphere; combating desertification; and firmly fighting serious and infectious diseases, such as AIDS, cancer, malaria, and polio.

The historic project calls for the establishment of an international fund to which every country contributes according to its abilities, in order to cover the costs of the project, and also to form an international central committee, under the auspices of the United Nations, with

subcommittees throughout the world with the necessary authority and resources to inspect and implement the project.

Al-Qadhafi Receives Italian Ambassador

LD0712072691 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 7 Dec 91

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received the Italian Ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah Giorgio Testori.

Morocco

King Hassan Views Fes Problems, Sahara Issue

LD0712000291 Rabat RTM Television Network in Arabic 2030 GMT 6 Dec 91

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God make him victorious, flanked by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and His Royal Highness Prince Moualy Rachid, chaired this evening at the royal palace in Marrakech a meeting attended by the deputies of Fes Province, the heads of the elected councils, the members of the regional council, the heads of the professional chambers' bureaus, and the directors of agencies. It was also attended by the governor and the agents of his majesty in Fes Province. This meeting was characterized by the noble speech made by His Majesty King Hassan II, may God make him victorious. Here are the details. [passage omitted]

King Hassan then made a speech in which he blamed Fes officials for their laxity. He said that Fes suffers from false rumors which affect its daily life and its economy. He then called on the officials to return to their historic town and work for its interests and preserve its historical importance. He then said:

[Begin Hassan recording] Please let yourselves and others know that because I am a human being and human beings' energies are limited, I cannot devote my attention to any other matter apart from the matter that I am currently devoting my attention to and which I have devoted it to for the last 16 years: the matter of our usurped Sahara. I cannot do two things, so help me by carrying the other burden. It is not worthy of you or others as subjects or as citizens to get me away from my files, or to get me out away from my strategy, or to derail me from my ideas or from the plan for our national problem the year over. In this matter, I can only do one thing and do it well with God's help and with that of all Moroccans, meaning the recovery of the Sahara as soon as possible and [words indistinct due to loud applause]. Until the opportunity occurs, which is only a matter of one and a half months or two months [word indistinct] when I will be able to devote attention to other problems which are important, too, I delegate you and all the patriotic citizens to devote themselves to these problems.

We do have problems, especially the problems of unemployment and education, which should be in conformity

with the conditions under which we are living, the problems of housing, etc. All these cannot be solved in one and a half months, but the issue of the Sahara can either get worse or be solved in one and a half months. I tell you in colloquial terms: Leave me alone; I do not have time to lose with the representatives of any other city, town, or village. In clearer terms, I do not have time to lose with my sons the Moroccans on this issue. I delegate them to solve the [local] problems calmly and leave me [word indistinct]. Once I solve it [the Saharan issue], then we will have plenty of time to look into every single issue with the necessary assurance and determination. [passage omitted]

Sudan

Al-Bashir on 'Eagerness' To Improve Cairo Ties
NC1012071891 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT
9 Dec 91

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Dec (MENA)—Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of Sudan's Revolution Command Council for National Salvation, has emphasized his country's eagerness to strengthen and promote its relations with Egypt for the benefit of the two fraternal peoples.

During a meeting with Egyptian Ambassador to Sudan Dr. Hasan Jad-al-Haq today, Lt. Gen. al-Bashir said that his government is making efforts to move relations between Egypt and Sudan forward and to restore them to their normal state.

Lt. Gen al-Bashir asked Dr. Jad-al-Haq to convey an oral message to President Husni Mubarak saluting the president's efforts to improve Egyptian-Sudanese relations and to resolve Arab and African issues.

Dr. Hasan Jad-al-Haq told MENA's correspondent in Khartoum that during the meeting he conveyed President Husni Mubarak's greetings to Lt. Gen. al-Bashir and underlined Egypt's welcoming of his efforts to improve and promote relations between the two countries.

The Egyptian ambassador concluded his statement by indicating that both sides agreed to do everything possible to avoid anything that would damage the improvement of relations between the two states.

Media Agreements Reported

EA1012063091 Omdurman Sudan Broadcasting Service
Network in Arabic 0315 GMT 8 Dec 91

[Text] Dr. Mustafa 'Uthman [Isma'il], the secretary general of the Council for International People's Friendship, yesterday held talks with Mr. Amin (Basyun), president of the Egyptian radio and television corporation, to whom he delivered an invitation on behalf of Major General al-Zubayr Muhammad Salih, deputy chairman of the Revolution Command Council and the

Council of Ministers, for Mr. Safwat al-Sharif, Egyptian information minister, to visit Sudan. Agreement was reached on enabling Nile Valley Radio to reach the areas in the Gulf where Sudanese nationals reside, on continuing to send Sudanese radio workers to work with their Egyptian colleagues, and on (?continuing) weekly television dispatches between Egypt and Sudan.

Dr. Mustafa 'Uthman also held a lengthy meeting yesterday with Mr. 'Umar Sulayman, minister of the Republic at the presidency, in the presence of Mr. 'Izz-al-Din Hamid, Sudanese ambassador to Egypt. Dr. Mustafa said the participants discussed relations between Sudan and Egypt and efforts to promote them. The two sides affirmed that this was an appropriate time to take steps to improve relations between the two countries and that the efforts should later culminate in a summit between the presidents of the two countries. In a [word indistinct], Dr. Mustafa 'Uthman said that the media were one of the elements which had strained Sudanese-Egyptian relations by circulating rumors in both Egypt and Sudan. One of these rumors was that Sudan was planning to destabilize Egypt. It had become clear to the Egyptian leadership, however, that the rumors were baseless and that the so-called Sudanese opposition had played a pivotal role in spreading them.

Official Says Juba To Remain 'Impossible Target'

EA0712181091 Omdurman Sudan Broadcasting Service
Network in Arabic 0315 GMT 7 Dec 91

[Text] Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, head of the Peace and Foreign Relations Department, said that Juba town will remain an impossible target for the rebels in view of the cohesion of the internal front in the town and the armed forces playing their leading role.

He said, when addressing the Equatoria People's Committee in Juba, that what is happening in Sudan is not a war between the north and south and between Islam and Christianity, but rather the rebel movement wanting to deepen disunity between the sons of the Sudanese nation, which is an impossible task, prompting the movement to carry out sabotage. He affirmed that the revolution has laid down a specific program for peace and that it will continue to raise the slogan of peace until it is achieved.

Garang Congratulates Division on Darfur Gains

EA0812125091 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese
People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT
3 Dec 91

[Text] The SPLM-SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-Sudanese People's Liberation Army] chairman and commander in chief, John Garang de Mabior, passes millions of congratulations to Commander 'Abd al-'Aziz Abdullah al-Hilw, officers, NCO's, and men of the great Ariath Division [words indistinct] magnificent victories in Darfur. The chairman and commander in chief also takes this opportunity to thank the

people of Darfur for the very warm, patriotic reception accorded to the SPLA and calls on the people of Darfur to rally behind the SPLA and take it in their own and as their own movement. The chairman and commander in chief also calls upon and appeals to patriotic elements in the Sudanese Army, police, and prisons to desert the National Islamic Front (NIF) junta and join their real army, the SPLA, that is already in Darfur. All those on suspension, join the SPLA; this is the time. Let us join hands in the SPLA to crush the NIF junta in Darfur. [Word indistinct] SPLA oye [Long live the SPLA]. All over Darfur let the children, girls, women, boys, men, the mountains of Marrah, the goats, camels, etc. sing SPLA songs all over Darfur. SPLA oye.

Presidential Aide Cited on Peace Negotiations

PM0612163091 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic
3 Dec 91 p 4

[Interview with Dr. Ghazi Salah-al-Din 'Atabani, minister of state for political affairs at the presidential office, by correspondent Nizar Daw-al-Na'im in London; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Daw-al-Na'im] Sudanese People's Liberation Movement officials have said that you were behind the postponement of the peace negotiations with it. Why?

['Atabani] The negotiations were not postponed at the Sudanese Government's request. Their date is to be agreed among three parties: Khartoum, the Nigerian intermediary, and the rebel movement. During his recent visit to Khartoum the Nigerian envoy conveyed to us an assessment of the internal situation within the rebel movement, and we agreed with him that the movement was not in a position to negotiate in view of its internal conditions, which have still not stabilized. It is not yet clear which wing is in control of its leadership. On that basis, we agreed that it was not the right time to start the negotiations.

[Daw-al-Na'im] When will the negotiations be held?

['Atabani] Negotiations would be meaningless with a movement whose leadership and military conditions in the field are not known. There are indications that the group which broke away from the movement has been advancing in East Equatoria Province since its occupation of Burr and Kunfur [spelling as published], and this is very significant, both militarily and politically. We believe that military supremacy must be clear in the field before any negotiations can begin.

[Daw-al-Na'im] You held talks with the breakaway group. What were the results?

['Atabani] Our contacts with all the political forces in southern Sudan are continuing. And our contacts with the Garang movement have not been confined to the negotiating table. There have been frequent bilateral negotiations. A meeting was held in Nairobi with Dr. Lam Akol's (breakaway) group, which we believe is

qualified to take charge of the movement. As for what was discussed at the meeting, they explained their call for separation, which we reject because it will not resolve Sudan's problems. [passage omitted]

[Daw-al-Na'im] Arab Maghreb states accuse Sudan of training fundamentalists and sheltering them in Sudan.

['Atabani] The people who are circulating this know that it is untrue, and I challenge them to come to Sudan to inspect the locations at which they say we train foreigners. We know that they want the matter to be confined to the level of rumors. Sudan is an open country which any Arab can enter without a visa, regardless of his political coloring or identity.

Wave of Arrests After 'Attempted Coup' Noted

E40812092591 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT
6 Dec 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the beginning of July this year, the junta's leader, self-promoted Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, surprised the whole world by announcing that all the country's prisons were going to be closed and all the inmates released. This announcement made some foreign countries to believe that the junta was going to make Sudan a prison-free country in Africa and indeed in the world. Ironically, the country's supposed empty prisons are full to capacity and more arrests and secret [word indistinct] of those suspected of being anti-Islamic fundamentalists are being carried out almost every day.

Less than two months following the announcement of 1st July 1991 by Lt. Gen. 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir that the country's prisoners were to be released, and following his antics to demolish the gates of the Kobar Prison, a number of active Army officers, retired Army officers, and civil servants have been arrested, tortured, and others secretly executed. Reliable sources close to the office of the junta's leader informed Radio SPLA that the Khartoum regime began to round up a large number of Army officers both on active [word indistinct] and retired, under the pretext of an attempted coup on the 21st August this year, although no one in Sudan has heard anything of the attempted coup. According to our sources, the arrests were carried out under extreme secrecy. The fear expressed in the message we received was that investigations of these officers and civilians was being conducted so [quickly] [word indistinct] and secretly that there is a danger that these officers are civilians might have been executed [secretly]. The Army officers arrested in the mysterious Khartoum coup are: Colonel Ahmad Khalid of the tank (Division), Col. Yahya Jamal of the tank (Infantry), Col. Salah Fakhr al-Din 'Abd al-Karim of the (Faraj) [name indistinct] artillery unit, Abdullah al-Fadil Salah Muhammad of the signal corps, Col. 'Abd al-Karim Zubayr of the officers personnel inspection, Flight Lieutenant Colonel (Madu) Muhammad of the airport, Lt. Col. Khalid Fadl al-Din

of the (?paratroopers), Lt. Col Muhammad Sirr al-Khatim of the (?paratroopers), and Lt. Col. Hamad al-Sayyid of the paratrooper.

Within 24 hours of the arrests of the nine serving Army officers mentioned earlier, a continuing wave of arrests and secret investigations (?rounded up) a number of retired Army officers and civilians under the (word indistinct) accusation of attempting to overthrow the regime. This included four Army officers and two civilians whose names are as follows: retired Major General Muhammad Uthman Abdullah al-Hulayfi, former commander of Upper Nile Province; retired Brigadier Muhammad Ahmad (al-Birayah al-Faqih), former commander of artillery command; retired Col. Sa'id Hamadah, former deputy chief of security and intelligence unit; and retired Col. Mustafa Yusuf (al-Jinad). The arrested civilians, both members of the Ummah Party [of former Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi], are 'Abd al-Rahman Abdullah Nuqallah, former member of parliament in the last democratically elected parliament of Sudan, and 'Abd al-Latif [name indistinct]. It appears that there was no basis whatsoever for the charges that there was an attempted coup to topple the regime. What is clear is that the regime has become fearful of the Sudanese population at large and believes that it is under imminent threat. This is obviously [word indistinct] and it [is] therefore engaging in witch-hunting of real or imaginary [word indistinct]. These Army officers are the first [words indistinct]. But there are many groups both within and outside Sudan [words indistinct] to topple the regime. [passage indistinct]

Al-Bashir Alleges Foreign Influence

E40812150891 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT
4 Dec 91

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Dec (SUNA)—Lieutenant General Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and the Council of Ministers,

said today that the commutation of sentences involving the coup intrigue of last August came from a position of power and [words indistinct] and in honoring the martyrs [in the struggle between the Mahdis and the British] as the country is doing these days to reemphasize their esteem. When he met with media leaders today, his excellency said that the facts on the coup trials announced yesterday confirmed a very important reality: that (?surrogacy) and mercenariness were the hallmarks of the coup. The trials proved the [words indistinct] of those involved in foreign [word indistinct] which attempted in vain to hinder the utilization of our national decision and to shake our national sovereignty. His excellency added that the publication of the trial proceedings proved that what had been circulated in the past—that the coupists were nipped in the bud without trial—was a lie. He further explained that the deliberations on conducting the series of investigations prior to reaching the verdicts were to ascertain the coupists' involvement in receiving instructions through directives from a sisterly state. [sentence as received]

Tunisia

Ben Ali Not To Attend Islamic Conference

LD0712184991 Tunis Tunisian Republic Radio
Network in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Dec 91

[Excerpt] The official spokesman for the presidency of the Republic has announced that his excellency the president will rest for four days on the advice of his private physician because he is suffering from an inflammation of the throat.

The official spokesman for the presidency of the Republic has announced that President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali has asked Prime Minister Hamed Karoui to represent him at the Islamic summit conference. [passage omitted]

Bahrain**Amir Leads Delegation to Islamic Summit in Dakar***JN0712122991 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 7 Dec 91*

[Excerpt] Manama, 7 Dec (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh 'Isa Bin- Sulayman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, left for Senegal this morning at the head of his country's delegation to the sixth Islamic summit conference, scheduled to convene in the Senegalese capital of Dakar between 9 and 13 December. [passage omitted]

Kuwait**2 Americans, 1 Filipino Missing Near Iraqi Border***NC0812100191 Paris AFP in English 0944 GMT 8 Dec 91*

[Text] Kuwait City, Dec 8 (AFP) - Two Americans and a Filipino have gone missing in the demilitarized zone along Kuwait's border with Iraq, a U.S. diplomatic source said here Sunday.

The source said a U.S. businessman, a member of the U.S. Engineers' Corps and a Filipino mine-clearing expert were last seen Friday in the demilitarized zone patrolled by the United Nations that was set up after the Gulf war.

The three men were not named.

The U.S. Embassy has asked the Kuwaiti authorities and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to help find the missing men. The ICRC here said it had also contacted its office in Baghdad.

An American civilian with the U.S. Engineers' Corps who disappeared in Kuwait on November 12 was handed over by Iraqi authorities a few days later to U.N. representatives in Baghdad.

Amir, Delegation Depart for ICO Summit in Dakar*NC0812111591 Kuwait Radio Kuwait in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Dec 91*

[Text] His highness the amir of Kuwait left the homeland this morning, with God's care, to the Senegalese capital of Dakar, where he will lead Kuwait's delegation to the third Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] summit to be held 9-12 December. His highness is accompanied by an official delegation including: Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abd-al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, adviser at the Amir's Office; Dhari 'Abdallah al-'Uthman, minister of state for cabinet affairs; Muhammad Sulayman Sayyid 'Ali al-Rifa'i, adviser at the Amir's Office; Muhammad Darwish al-'Aradi, secretary of the Amiri Court; and Ibrahim Muhammad al-Shatbi, director of the Amir's Office; a number of senior officials at the Amiri Court; the board chairman and director of KUNA; the head of the

Kuwaiti Journalists Association, the editors in chief of Kuwaiti papers; and a press delegation.

Foreign Minister—Iraq 'Stalling' on Border Issue*NC0712214591 London MBC Television in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Dec 91*

["Exclusive" interview with Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, by MBC correspondent Nasir Farghali in Dakar, date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said in an exclusive interview with the MBC team in Dakar that the preparatory meeting for the Islamic summit has agreed to maintain sanctions on Iraq in accordance with UN resolutions. He also expressed his support for the participation of the Damascus Declaration countries in Gulf security arrangements.

[Al-Sabah] The conference passed a resolution yesterday to support Kuwait's demands in releasing Kuwaiti prisoners who are still being held in Iraqi prisons. Iraq is stalling its cooperation with us in this field. Iraq is also stalling with regard to the issue of the Kuwaiti-Iraqi border. There are also a lot of stolen goods that have not been returned yet. Iraq still has these goods; it gave back some, but still has the rest. There are other issues dealing with the siege that are stipulated by the Security Council. Therefore, this conference came to support Kuwait's right regarding this issue. It has also stressed and reiterated the resolutions of the Security Council and the United Nations, specifically Resolution 687 on the issue of Kuwait, prisoners of war, and borders.

[Farghali] What about the security arrangements in the Gulf now?

[Al-Sabah] There is the Desert Shield force, which represents the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] countries in Kuwait and along the Kuwaiti-Iraqi borders. There is a security agreement signed with the United States to protect Kuwait from any foreign aggression. There is also the Damascus Declaration, which consists of the GCC countries and sisterly Egypt and Syria. This gives these countries the right to back any country that is attacked by any other country. This is a form of security and peace of mind for Arab stability. At the same time, Kuwait is now rebuilding its Army to be different from before.

Egyptian People's Assembly Speaker Arrives 7 Dec**Urges Release of Kuwaitis in Iraq***NC0812055991 Kuwait Radio Kuwait in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Dec 91*

[Text] Dr. Ahmad Fathi Surur, Egyptian People's Assembly speaker, and the accompanying delegation

arrived in Kuwait this evening on an official visit at the invitation of the National Assembly Speaker 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Masa'id.

In an arrival statement, Dr. Surur stressed the need for the release of the Kuwaiti prisoners and detainees held by the Iraqi regime. He said that failing to release them contradicts international charters and the Geneva agreements.

National Assembly speaker 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Masa'id said that the talks during the visit will deal with issues that concern the two countries, both regarding parliamentary and economic domains.

Official Talks Begin 8 Dec

NC0812114191 Kuwait Radio Kuwait in Arabic
1000 GMT 8 Dec 91

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah Salim al-Sabah, deputy amir and heir apparent, received a parliamentary delegation from the People's Assembly of the sisterly Arab Republic of Egypt in Bayan Palace at 1230 today. The Egyptian delegation is led by speaker Dr. Ahmad Fathi Surur. 'Abd-al-'Aziz Fahd al-Masa'id, speaker of the National Council, and Amin Nammar, Egyptian ambassador in Kuwait, attended.

Official talks between Egyptian and Kuwaiti parliamentarians opened today at the National Council. The Kuwaiti side is led by al-Masa'id and the Egyptian side by Dr. Surur. The talks focus on ways to boost parliamentary relations between the countries and Arab and international affairs.

Mubarak Message Conveyed

NC0812131491 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio
Network in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Dec 91

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has sent a message to His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, handed over by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, who is visiting Kuwait.

Safwat al-Sharif said that the Kuwaiti heir apparent handed him a message for President Mubarak on his view of regional and Arab issues, principally peace. He added that Egyptian-Kuwaiti cooperation is moving the right way, and that the two countries wish to strengthen it permanently, covering security, media, and economic visions.

Joint Statement Issued After Talks

NC0912124591 Kuwait Radio Kuwait in Arabic
1000 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Text] A statement was issued today by the Kuwaiti National Council and the Egyptian People's Assembly [words indistinct] a meeting on 8 December between a delegation of the Egyptian People's Assembly, headed by His Excellency Assembly Speaker Dr. Ahmad Fathi Surur, and the National Assembly, headed by 'Abd-al-'Aziz Fahd al-Masa'id, at an official invitation [words indistinct].

Both sides reviewed bilateral relations and exchanged views on political, economic, and social issues of common concern. The two sides discussed frankly general issues concerning them both.

They confirmed their strong ties, consolidated under the auspices of Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

The Egyptian delegation had the honor of meeting Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, deputy amir, heir apparent, and prime minister. [words indistinct] remove the obstacles in both countries in a way that meets the brotherly nations' hopes.

Concluding its visit, the Egyptian delegation praised the warm hospitality and sincere friendship they sensed during their stay.

Both sides issued a statement praising the role played by President Mubarak and Shaykh Jabir in boosting the peace process, encouraging development, and enhancing Arab, particularly Gulf, security.

They confirmed that their continued cooperation is a cornerstone of Arab solidarity.

They asserted the need to remove weapons of mass destruction from the Middle East and supported President Mubarak's initiative.

The two sides supported Kuwait's request for the Iraqi regime to release detainees immediately. Their detention violates international law, human rights' norms, and UN Security Council resolutions.

The sides asserted the need to cooperate in all fields and keep up exchange visits and consultations concerning both countries' and Arab and Islamic interests, reinforcing the two countries' traditionally honorable stands. The Kuwaiti people will never forget Egypt's long-standing support. Expressing its friendship, Egypt provided Kuwait its first educational mission free. [words indistinct] Right, justice, and legitimacy [words indistinct] the forces of injustice and oppression [words indistinct] firmness, resolve, and determination. Both sides noted it important to continue parliamentary dialogue and meetings to cement brotherhood and understanding, emphasizing the importance of exchanging parliamentary expertise and boosting joint parliamentary work, according to the Arab Parliamentary Union and the International Parliamentary Association.

[Words indistinct] the Kuwaiti authorities' position on providing facilities to Egyptian citizens [words indistinct] in brotherly Kuwait.

Delegation Ends Visit

NC0912220791 Kuwait Radio Kuwait in Arabic
1700 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Text] The Egyptian People's Assembly delegation, led by Speaker Dr. Ahmad Fathi Surur, left Kuwait at 1300

today following an official three-day visit to the country that came at the invitation of National Council Speaker 'Abd-al-'Aziz Fahd al-Masa'id. Dr. Surur made a statement to Kuwaiti and Egyptian press and radio correspondents. He thanked his highness the amir, His Highness Heir Apparent Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, the National Council speaker, and the Kuwaiti people for the warm hospitality accorded to the Egyptian People's Assembly delegation. He said the visit produced a more profound understanding between representatives of the two fraternal countries for the good of both sides. He said they agreed to strengthen friendship and learn the moral of the ordeal. They also agreed on the need to release the Kuwaiti POW's and detainees held by the Iraqi regime as soon as possible.

Dr. Surur added that the issue of the Kuwaiti hostages does not concern Kuwait alone but the whole world. He affirmed that by detaining these people, the Iraqi regime is violating basic human rights and that nations that support human rights must raise this issue at all parliaments and before the people of the world until the last Kuwaiti hostage returns.

The National Council speaker expressed hope that the council and the Egyptian People's Assembly will continue to cooperate to raise the issue of the Kuwaiti POW's and detainees at international forums. He said he hopes the National Council will be able to accept the Egyptian People's Assembly Speaker's invitation to visit Egypt soon.

Oman

Deputy Premier Leaves for Islamic Summit in Dakar
JN0712121991 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT
7 Dec 91

[Excerpt] Muscat, 7 Dec (WAKH)—Qays 'Abd-al-Mun'im al-Zawawi, envoy of His Majesty Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id of Oman and deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs, today left Muscat for Dakar. He is leading the Omani delegation to the four-day meetings of the sixth Islamic summit conference, scheduled to begin in the Senegalese capital of Dakar on Monday, the day after tomorrow. [passage omitted]

Qatar

Heir Apparent Departs Doha for Dakar Summit
JN0712123291 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1200 GMT
7 Dec 91

[Excerpt] Doha, 7 Dec (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, Qatar's heir apparent and defense minister, today left Doha on his way to Senegal. He is heading the State of Qatar's delegation to the sixth Islamic summit conference, scheduled to begin its meetings in Dakar on Monday, the day after tomorrow. [passage omitted]

Saudi Arabia

Crown Prince Leading Delegation to Islamic Summit
LD0712191191 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1128 GMT
6 Dec 91

[Excerpt] Medina, 6 Dec (SPA)—We have received the following from the Royal Court: On behalf of King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, the custodian of the two holy mosques, may God preserve him, His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, will be leading the delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at the sixth Islamic summit conference which will be held in Dakar from 9 to 12 December. [passage omitted]

Crown Prince 'Abdallah is accompanied by an official Saudi delegation comprising His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Muhammad Aha-al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; Muhammad al-Fayiz, minister of labor and social affairs; 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, assistant deputy commander of the National Guard; Prince Nasir al-Rajhi, chief of the Office of the Crown; Muhammad Al al-Shaykh, chief of the Royal Protocol; His Highness Prince Turki Bin-'Abdallah-Bin-Muhammad Al Sa'ud, counsellor at the Crown Prince Office; His Royal Highness Prince 'Abd-al-'Aziz Bin-'Abdallah-Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, counsellor at the Crown Prince's office; 'Abd-al-Muhsin al-Tuwayjiri, counsellor at the Crown Prince's office; and 'Abdallah al-Tubayshi, his majesty's ambassador in Dakar.

Al-Faysal Next ICO Summit in Saudi Arabia
LD071221291 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1858 GMT
7 Dec 91

[Excerpt] Dakar, 7 Dec (SPA)—His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has announced that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will host the seventh Islamic summit.

In a statement reported by the INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY, his highness said: The kingdom has proposed to the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) and the Islamic states that it host the seventh Islamic summit. The foreign minister added: We found that the response of the Islamic states was to accept the proposal. The convening of the conference in three years time will be a suitable occasion because the projects for the extension of the two holy mosques to which King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, the custodian of the two holy mosques, has given his full attention, will be completed. [Passage omitted]

In addition, his highness announced that the conference of Muslim minorities, which the custodian of the two holy mosques had called to be convened in Mecca, will be held at the beginning of next year, God willing. [passage omitted]

United Arab Emirates

Delegation Departs for Islamic Summit Conference

JN0712122491 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0855 GMT
7 Dec 91

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Dec (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh Hamid Bin-Muhammad al-Sharqi, member of the United Arab Emirates Supreme Council and ruler of al-Fujayrah, left today for Dakar. He is leading his country's delegation to the sixth Islamic summit conference, scheduled to convene there between 9 and 13 December.

The delegation accompanying his highness includes Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah and Information and Culture Minister Khalfan al-Rumi.

Joint Statement on Egyptian Parliamentarian's Visit

NC0812163491 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT
7 Dec 91

[Text] Dubayy, 7 Dec (MENA)—Egypt and the United Arab Emirates [UAE] have stressed the need to try and build a unified Arab stand and establish a just and lasting peace, realizing all Arab people's interests.

The joint statement was made at the end of a visit to the UAE by the Egyptian People's Assembly delegation led by Speaker Dr. Ahmad Fathi Surur.

The two countries urged all Arab countries to support the Arab negotiator at the meetings held as part of the peace conference to establish a just peace according to UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338; the land for peace principle; and the Palestinian people's right to determine their future and set up state on their soil.

They hoped the United States will maintain its serious stand on settling the Arab-Israeli conflict, for without a solution it could endanger regional and Arab security and peace.

The Egypt-UAE statement stressed the need to free the Middle East of mass destruction weapons and to support President Husni Mubarak's initiative on this. The two sides called for setting up clear and realistic bases for a new Arab security order, organized according to collective international security and Arab League charter principles.

The two affirmed that this new order is based on the comprehensive concept of pan-Arab security and joint security and economic interests.

They reiterated their strong ties and the need to promote and coordinate development according to an all-out Arab strategy.

The Egyptian People's Assembly delegation left Dubayy for Kuwait today as part of a tour of the region's states.

Republic of Yemen

Vice President Leaves for ICO Summit in Dakar

JN0812125791 Sanaa Yemeni Republic Radio Network
in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Dec 91

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, vice chairman of the Presidential Council, left for the Senegalese capital, Dakar, this morning at the head of our country's delegation to the sixth Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] summit scheduled to begin its work tomorrow. [passage omitted]

PFLP Delegation Arrives for Talks 8 Dec

JN0812195891 Sanaa Yemeni Republic Radio Network
in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Dec 91

[Text] Brother Abu-'Ali Mustafa, deputy secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], arrived in Sanaa this afternoon, leading a PFLP delegation on a visit to our country expected to last several days.

In a statement to the Yemeni News Agency, SABA, he expressed happiness over the visit to our country and his appreciation for the historic role played by our Yemeni nation in the national and pan-Arab struggle.

He added that he will meet with the political leadership of our country to hold consultations and exchange views on important issues, especially since our Arab nation is experiencing a critical stage.

Upon his arrival, he was received by brothers Dr. Salim 'Umar Bashir, member of the Consultative Council and the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party; 'Abd-al-Karim Shamsan, member of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress; and 'Umar Hamadah, the PFLP representative in Sanaa.

National Assembly Deputies Ousted for 'Treason'*JN1012111891 Amman Radio Jordan in English
1100 GMT 10 Dec 91*

[Text] Iraq's National Assembly has expelled five deputies on sabotage and treason accusations. Four of the names listed in the official AL-JUMHURIYAH newspaper today were Shiite and the fifth Kurdish.

New Security Apparatus Set Up To Spy on Tribes*NC0612161791 (Clandestine) Voice of the Iraqi
People in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Dec 91*

[Text] Tyrant Saddam Husayn has created a new intelligence apparatus concerned solely with the tribes following his increased isolation and his fear of the people's revenge.

Iraqi sources have reported that the tyrant has established a security bureau, which he called The Tribal Chiefs Bureau [Maktab al-Shuyukh] and is administered by Saddam Kamil, brother of the tyrant's son-in-law Husayn Kamil. The sources added that the tyrant's authorities have summoned a number of tribal chiefs and mukhtars in the southern and central governorates, especially the areas where the al-Jubur and al-Dlaym tribes live. These areas are known to be seething with anger and ready to enter into a confrontation with the dictatorship.

The sources said that the defeated regime allocated a monthly salary of 3,000 dinars for every tribal chief who affiliates with the bureau. Each chief [words indistinct] six persons as bodyguards with a monthly salary of 500 dinars each. They added that every chief who becomes affiliated with this bureau will be responsible for his area and this responsibility includes spying on his tribe members and submitting weekly reports to the bureau that detail comprehensively the movements and actions of all citizens he believes are hostile to the corrupt tyrant's regime.

Also, Saddam's authorities have arrested military author Staff Major General Mundhir Ibrahim al-Juburi, head of the political guidance directorate in the defense ministry and chief editor of AL-QADISIYAH. They also arrested Staff Brig Gen Sa'd al-'Ubaydi, al-Juburi's assistant for (?personnel) affairs, as part of the regime's savage campaign to [words indistinct] army and security and intelligence organs to remove any person from al-Jubur tribe. The sons of this tribe have affirmed their stand with all the sons of the Iraqi people in declaring revolution against Saddam's regime and demanding revenge for the dozens of their sons who were executed by the tyrant after being arrested on 4 January and accused of plotting to assassinate dictator Saddam Husayn at a military parade held the same month.

It is recalled that Saddam's authorities executed martyr Capt. Sattam Ghannam al-Juburi, martyr Capt. Mudahhi 'Ali Husayn al-Juburi, and 45 other martyrs only five days after the tyrant occupied Kuwait. It is also recalled the al-Jubur tribe members have staged three attempts to assassinate Saddam since the end of the Gulf war.

Saddam Meets Officers; Defense Minister Attends*JN1012120091 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1131 GMT
10 Dec 91*

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Dec (INA)—His Excellency President Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, today met with a number of officers of our valiant Armed Forces.

The meeting was attended by Staff Lieutenant General 'Ali Hasan al-Majid, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of defense, and Iyad Futayyih al-Rawi, army chief of staff.

Saddam Husayn Receives Kurdish Leader 7 Dec*JN0712104991 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1018 GMT
7 Dec 91*

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Dec (INA)—President Saddam Husayn received Sami 'Abd-al-Rahman, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Kurdistan [PDPK], today. The meeting was attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council.

Kurdish Hunger Strikers Urge UN To Meet Demands*NC0812095791 (Clandestine) Voice of the People
of Kurdistan in Arabic 1619 GMT 7 Dec 91*

[Text] [Words indistinct] sent another letter to the United Nations. The text is as follows:

Mr. Secretary of the United Nations, representatives of all humanitarian organizations: We, who are staging a hunger strike outside the headquarters of the UN representation in al-Sulaymaniyah, declare that we have been on hunger strike for 48 hours and that we will continue. As we explained earlier, the majority of Kurdistan's masses would also go on hunger strike to support us. So that we may not overburden you, we asked them not to, but to be content with ours. We hope that you will respond quickly to our demands presented on 5 December.

[signed] The hunger strikers outside the headquarters of the UN representation in al-Sulaymaniyah, 7 December 1991.

Hunger Strikers Demands Outlined*NC0812203591*

[Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Kurdistan in Arabic at 1703 GMT on 8 December 1991 carries the 7-minute text of a memorandum dated 8 December 1991 sent by the Working Staff of the Voice of the People of Kurdistan radio to "The heads and members of the Islamic delegations to the Islamic Conference in Dakar, Senegal; and to His Holiness Pope Paul II in the Vatican. The memorandum begins by saying: "You are undoubtedly aware of the tragedies, calamities, and tribulations that have been befalling the Kurdish people in Iraqi

Kurdistan as a result of the policy of annihilation, starvation, displacement, and kidnapping that the Iraqi Government has pursued against them for 23 years now." The memorandum adds that following the Gulf war, an economic blockade was imposed on Iraq and this has compounded the plight of the Kurds, even more so since the Iraqi Government imposed "an administrative and economic siege" on Kurdistan. The memorandum refers to the hunger strike that has been staged by 25 Kurds in al-Sulaymaniyah for the last three days—and has since spread to all parts of Kurdistan—and to the attempted suicide by three Kurdish youths who doused themselves with gasoline to draw attention to the plight of the Kurds. It then says the strikers demand the following:

"1. That a serious attempt be made to implement UN Resolutions 688, 706, and 712. Should Iraq refuse to approve of this, the United Nations must implement them in the manner it deems fit.

"2. That the security area in Kurdistan be expanded from 36 degrees latitude to 35 degrees latitude and [words indistinct] to save the lives of the largest number of people from the danger of the Iraqi Government launching a war.

"3. At a time when the government has isolated Kurdistan from the Iraqi central administration, we urge you to respond to the memorandum that was addressed by the Kurdish Human Rights Organization to Javier Perez de Cuellar proposing the application of Clause E of Article 77 of the UN Charter that calls for UN administration of the area of Kurdistan should the central administration be unable to carry it out.

"4. That the economic siege on Kurdistan be lifted and that the essential daily needs of the citizens be secured.

"5. That the persons who have been displaced from Karkuk and Khanaqin be returned to their homes under UN supervisions.

"6. That the lives of the political prisoners be safeguarded."

Kurds Protest Regime Blockade; Shots Fired

NC0912172091 Paris AFP in English 1626 GMT
9 Dec 91

["Scores of Kurds in Protest Against Iraqi Blockades"—AFP headline]

[Text] Geneva, Dec 9 (AFP)—Some 100,000 [figure as received] Kurds have been staging protests outside the offices of a U.N. agency in al-Sulaymaniyah, northeast Iraq, since Saturday, denouncing an Iraqi blockade of Kurdish settlement areas and increasing insecurity, relief sources said here Monday.

"Shots were fired but we do not know from where," Salah Jmhor [name as received], a Kurdish representative, said.

Demonstrators, mostly from the Sayyid Sadiq camp near the Kurdish city, voiced support for 15 Kurds who went on a hunger strike near the offices of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in al-Sulaymaniyah.

A spokesman for a humanitarian organization involved in relief programs in Iraqi Kurdistan said 50 people were on their way from the towns of Kifri, Klar and Chamchamal to join the hunger strikers.

On Monday, demonstrators "continued to put pressure" on the UNHCR, he added.

According to Jmhor, Baghdad's economic blockade had caused a shortage of fuel oil, petrol, and food. A cold spell and snow have worsened the situation for the past week.

Protests were also staged in Irbil and in Kou Senjaq, Jmhor said.

Saddam Reportedly Being Called 'Baghdad Governor'

NC0812095291 (Clandestine) Voice of the Iraqi
People in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Dec 91

[Text] The Iraqis have started to call defeated tyrant Saddam Husayn the Baghdad Governor [Muhafiz Baghdad] because his influence has shrunk and he is gripped by fear of the coming uprising. He has deployed his personal guards around the presidential palace and Baghdad, having failed to control security outside the capital.

Other areas are governed by the sons of the people and have their own laws permitting pursuit of the defeated tyrant's security and intelligence men, guards, and party.

An Iraqi opposition source objected to the defeated tyrant being so called, saying Saddam Husayn has not protected Baghdad, its children, and women from the gangs of his brothers, sons, and relatives or from the allies' bombs in the war to liberate Kuwait. The source added: For the first time, Baghdad has turned into a hotbed of terrorists, criminals, and thieves, and extreme poverty has befallen its once prosperous and generous inhabitants.

The source concluded: Baghdad's Governor Saddam Bin-Husayn al-Majid has not protected Baghdad so he must be removed and tried by Baghdad's children, women, and old people. In the law of equality, there is (saving of) life to you, o ye men of understanding. [Koranic verse]

Jordan Expected To Close Border With Iraq

NC0912171691 (Clandestine) Voice of the Iraqi
People in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Excerpt] A ranking Arab source expects Jordan, which is currently considered the only financial or any other market for the dictator's regime, to close its borders with Iraq as a result of political developments regarding a settlement for the Middle East crisis.

The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS yesterday cited the source as saying that there is information indicating that

the United States has set a deadline for Saddam Husayn's collapse, which may be 15 January 1992, along the lines of the military warning whose deadline was at the same time last year. In case he does not collapse, an international court will be set up to try and sentence him—a situation that will lead to the fatal isolation of the defeated regime. [passage omitted]

Measures To Encourage Transportation From Jordan

JN0612174291 Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH
in Arabic 4 Dec 91 p 8

[Report by Zamil Ghannam]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has agreed to pay Iraqi carriers 80 percent of their freight charges in Jordanian dinars, and the remaining 20 percent in incentive prices. This is to encourage transportation by trucks belonging to the private, socialist, and mixed sectors. The Ministry of Transport and Communications called on the Iraqi Carriers Federation and the General Establishment for Overland Transport to coordinate among themselves, to dispatch as many vehicles as possible to the Jordanian port of al-'Aqabah, and to work toward removing all obstacles standing in the way of free transportation between Iraq and Jordan.

In a statement release yesterday, Iraqi Carriers Federation President Hisham Rashid Salih announced the official agreement to increase the percentage of freight charges paid to Iraqi carriers, from the private, socialist, and mixed sectors, in Jordanian dinars to 80 percent and the remaining 20 percent in incentive prices.

Salih called on all companies and bureaus to optimally benefit from this new achievement by exploiting all transportation means to haul goods from the Jordanian port of al-'Aqabah.

Salih explained that the federation will complete all the necessary measures to open an office in al-'Aqabah to facilitate the work of the Iraqi carriers, and because the federation is interested in regulating and exploiting the private sector's transportation means and upgrading its performance, so that it may measure up to its counterparts in neighboring countries.

He added that the federation currently seeks to formulate organizational measures to prevent any transport vehicle from the private sector from exiting Iraq without having a passage permit, issued by the Iraqi Carriers Federation.

Concluding, Salih said that the increase in the percentage of freight charges paid in Jordanian dinars will encourage Iraqi carriers to mobilize their efforts and potential to secure a streamline flow of transportation between Iraq and Jordan.

Hisham Rashid Salih said that the new decision will have a positive impact on the transportation of goods, which in turn will contribute to breaking the unjust blockade that the

U.S. Administration imposes under the guise of international legitimacy, and will also help in bringing into Iraq basic foodstuffs and medicines for the Iraqi citizens. He said that the federation has adopted a new formula for regulating the activities of the carriers to increase the volume of work, organize the available potential, and increase the number of Iraqi trucks belonging to the various sectors. He said that discussions are under way with the National and Iraqi Insurance Companies to insure the goods being transported.

Adoption of Measures Denied

JN0812160091 Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH
in Arabic 5 Dec 91 p 1

[Report by Zamil Ghannam]

[Text] Iraqi Carriers Foundation President Hisham Rashid Salih has said that the announcement that 80 percent of freight charges will be paid in Jordanian dinars and the remaining 20 percent in incentive prices for Iraqi carriers from the three sectors—private, socialist, and mixed—is only a proposal currently under discussion with official sectors.

In a statement made yesterday, Salih indicated that the Iraqi Carriers Federation came up with the idea recently, in light of the traffic jam witnessed in overland transport between Iraq and Jordan.

Hisham Rashid Salih also pointed out that the Ministry of Transport and Communications asked the Iraqi Carriers Federation and the General Establishment for Overland Transport to discuss this idea with all parties, and to coordinate between the Iraqi Carriers Federation and the General Establishment for Overland Transport, so as to overcome all difficulties hindering the flow of goods between Iraq and Jordan.

He said that the officially approved regulations on freight charges, and not the proposal currently under discussion, are still in force. He noted that the idea was referred to officials for discussion and approval, but nothing has yet been approved.

College Graduates' Army Service Reduced

JN0812163391 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio
Network in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Dec 91

[Text] The National Assembly has endorsed a bill incorporating the 31st amendment to the Military Service Law, thus reducing the duration of mandatory army service for graduates of colleges, institutes, and other bodies granting degrees similar to those awarded by colleges and institutes. The amended bill, which was endorsed at an ordinary session held by the assembly this morning under Assembly Speaker Sa'di Mahdi Salih in the presence of some specialists from the Ministry of Defense, stipulates that the duration of mandatory service for graduates of colleges and institutes, at which the period of study is not less than two years, shall be 18 months.

The amended bill seeks to reduce the duration of mandatory service for graduates of colleges and institutes.

At the end of the session, Assembly Speaker Sa'di Mahdi Salih announced the adjournment of the assembly's fall session until further notice.

Citizens' Rations for Dec Reported

JN0912143891 Baghdad ALIF BA' in Arabic
4 Dec 91 p 10

[Text] Distribution of citizens' rations for December has begun across the country. The ration for this month includes two chickens for each family.

Following is the list of each person's share of rations:

1. 8 kg flour.
2. 1 kg sugar.
3. 1.5 kg rice.
4. 250 grams [gm] oil.
5. 50 gm tea.
6. 200 gm detergent.
7. One and a quarter bars of soap.
8. One 450 gm can of children's milk.

Rations also include the following for each family:

1. Five razor blades.
2. Five match boxes.
3. 1 kg legumes or chick-peas.
4. One gross of cigarettes.
5. Two chickens.

Minors' Share of Parents' Pension Increased

JN0812151491 Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH
in Arabic 5 Dec 91 p 1

[By Amal Salman]

[Text] Baghdad—Justice Minister Shabib al-Maliki has given instructions to increase minors' share of his parents' pension pay from 100 dinars to 150 dinars for each and every minor.

In a statement to an AL-JUMHURIYAH correspondent, Mr. Ghazi Ibrahim al-Janabi, director general of the Juvenile Care Department, said that this pay increase will take effect on 1 January 1992.

Islamic Summit Said To Disappoint Muslims

JN1012112691 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0849 GMT
10 Dec 91

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Dec (INA)—The newspaper BABIL says that the Islamic summit now being held in Dakar has disappointed 1.25 billion world Muslims by succumbing to the rules of the new world order.

In an article by Syrian academician Muwaffaq Bani-al-Awjah, published today, the paper adds that all were pinning hopes on the summit and were expecting solutions

and a quick breakthrough for Islam and Muslims at this critical time in which the impact of the unfair economic siege on the Muslim children of Iraq and the entire Islamic nation has intensified.

The paper adds that the Muslims were expecting the Dakar summit to be a summit of jihad against atheism and atheists—a summit whose top priority would be breaking the siege and tearing up al-Sahifah [a document signed by infidel tribes to boycott Prophet Muhammad in early Islam], because true Muslims are the first to be pained by the mere mention of al-Sahifah, according to which the Quraysh infidels besieged Prophet Muhammed, God's peace and blessings be upon him, and his Muslim companions. However, the summit, guarded by French security men summoned by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, soon turned into a special conspiracy.

Concluding, BABIL says that the international organization has long disappointed the Islamic peoples. It has even surpassed the United Nations itself in the adoption of bad resolutions. Therefore, it is more appropriate to call it the Non-Islamic Conference Organization, the U.S. Islamic Conference Organization, the Muslim Agents of the United States Organization, or any other similar name that could more accurately describe the reality of this agent organization.

BABIL Views U.S. Policy, Arab Leaders

JN0712141991 Baghdad INA in English 1310 GMT
7 Dec 91

[Text] Baghdad, Dec. 7, INA—BABIL daily said the formal end of the Gulf war and the holding of Madrid settlement conference between the Arabs and Israelis required, from the United States' point of view, necessary changes in the Arab ruling regimes.

In an article published today, the daily said the United States believed that the task of the current Arab rulers loyal to Washington was about to finish whether or not the settlement would be realized this year, and that it should act hastily to change them.

It attributed this change to the fact that the Arab masses would never forgive their rulers for taking part in the aggression against Iraq and starvation of its people or in making peace with Israel.

The paper stressed that the United States was trying hard not to give the masses the chance to oust their rulers themselves and accordingly serve the interests of their countries and the Arab nation as a whole.

It underlined that the results of the war waged by America and its allies against Iraq had deepened the differences within the Arab governments involved in the aggression, citing the situation in Saudi Arabia as an evidence.

BABIL added that the new world order which Bush sought to establish was facing many problems and immense difficulties, for since the beginning, it bore the seeds of its failure.

Hostage Talks With UN Chief Not 'Encouraging'*TA1012062691 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT
in Hebrew 10 Dec 91 p 5*

[Report by military correspondent Dani Sade and New York-based correspondent Tzadok Yehezqeli]

[Excerpts] Last night, senior Israeli defense sources again rejected the reports from Lebanon alleging the Israeli navigator, Captain Ron Arad, is being held by the Syrians and not by Hizballah in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

UN envoy Giandomenico Picco may travel very soon to Tehran, where he will attempt to obtain solid evidence about the fate of Ron Arad. Picco will leave for Iran in the wake of last night's meeting in New York between the UN secretary general and the heads of the Israeli team negotiating the POW and MIA affairs.

Uri Lubrani and Attorney Uri Slonim, who met with Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, pressured him on behalf of Israel to do everything to enable the deal Israel is proposing: solid and verified evidence about Ron Arad and the remains of the MIA's in exchange for Shaykh 'Ubayd and all the Shiite prisoners.

[Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English at 0500 GMT on 10 December carries a related report on Lubrani and Slonim's meeting with Perez de Cuellar, adding that "it appears their talks have not been encouraging."]

In a talk with YEDI'OT AHARONOT, Giandomenico Picco noted that it is his and the UN secretary general's goal "to try and bring the entire issue to a successful conclusion by the end of this month." Picco confirmed to YEDI'OT AHARONOT that so far, neither he nor the secretary general have received any solid information proving that Ron Arad is alive. He commended Israel for transferring a video cassette of Shaykh 'Ubayd to his family and added that he would very much like to receive a similar video of Ron Arad.

'Ubayd Interview Aired To Break POW Stalemate*TA0912200091 Jerusalem Israel Television Network
in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Dec 91*

[Report by military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky]

[Text] The reason for tonight's broadcast of the interview with Shaykh 'Abd-al-Karim 'Ubayd is the stalemate in the negotiations about the Israeli POW's and MIA's. The hard-pressed negotiations between the Israeli team and the UN have so far led nowhere. There is concern here that with the release of the Western hostages the issue will be dropped from the headlines altogether.

The Iranians and Syrians did their bit and won points in the West, the United States got what it wanted, and Israel has been left behind on its own to face Hizballah. If there is nothing with which to pressure the Shiites, nothing will change. Sources close to the negotiations criticized the handling of the negotiations and the cautious optimism

uttered in recent weeks. The focus of the criticism is Uri Lubrani, the head of the negotiating team. There was no reason to invoke a feeling of progress and optimism, there is nothing sacred about the end of December, they said. Two weeks ago, even before the Western hostages were freed, it was decided to conduct an interview with Shaykh 'Ubayd. The video recording was transferred to Hizballah. A source in Beirut confirmed that it arrived, yet nothing has been heard since. It is hoped that tonight's broadcast might get something moving.

Jerusalem TV Aired Interview*NC0912194491 Jerusalem Israel Television Network
in Hebrew 1904 GMT 9 Dec 91*

[Interview with detained Lebanese cleric Shaykh 'Abd-al-Karim 'Ubayd by Ehud Ya'ari and Shlomo Ganor "two weeks ago," place not given—recorded, in Arabic; from the "Mabat" program]

[Text] [Correspondent] The feeling is that the deal regarding the Western hostages in Beirut is progressing, whereas the deal regarding you and the imprisoned Israeli pilot faces many obstacles. What is your feeling about this?

['Ubayd] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate; May God's prayers and peace be with our prophet Muhammad. This talk stems from media reports or information. Through my reading of the many newspapers I get to read, what I feel is that this issue, if what is being said is true and it seems to be, should move fully toward a comprehensive solution of the fate of all the people involved. In other words, I am not opposed to the release of the Western hostages, as well as every hostage and detainee. But this cannot take place in isolation from my case and the case of hundreds of brothers who are now held, as well as the issue of the pilot held in Lebanon. This isolation, or this separation between the two issues is, in my viewpoint, not considered a positive action, and it needs to be rectified and put back on its course as it was when it started out at first. In other words, the solution should be comprehensive for all, including my case and the case of the pilot. This is because I have learned from officials in Israel that my case and the case of my brethren are closely linked to the case of the pilot, as far as information on him is concerned, the intention to release him, and his return to Israel, for me to be able to return to Lebanon, to my family, and for all the brothers to return to their families.

[Correspondent] The Israeli position is that Israel is ready to release you and the other brothers if the Israeli pilot is released.

['Ubayd] I have said that I learned of this position by asking the officials. First of all I asked about matters that are perhaps simpler than this. For about two years and four months I have not heard anything about my family, children, and other kin. I know nothing about matters of private concern to me. My family also knows nothing about me. So I asked the officials why. They answered that this matter is

linked with the fact that they, at the same time, know nothing about the fate of the captured pilot who is in the hands of our group in Lebanon.

[Correspondent] How is your health now, Shaykh?

[Ubayd] My health is good, God be praised. Since I was kidnapped I have not suffered any health problems.

[Correspondent] You have no contacts with your family in Jibshit?

[Ubayd] None at all.

[Correspondent] How many children do you have?

[Ubayd] Five.

[Correspondent] You have no contact with them?

[Ubayd] No.

[Correspondent] Which child in particular do you miss?

[Ubayd] Frankly I miss the youngest for one simple reason—because she was about four and a half months old when I left her. An infant. Of course I now expect, if God Almighty gives her a long life—this is a matter left to God, praise be to him in all circumstances—she will now be about three years old. She is now almost ready to begin school. That is when children usually start school in Lebanon. She has now grown. I am sure she does not know me. She sees a picture and asks. Her mother or brother would say this is your father. I am so attached to this child that in my dreams I see how she is growing.

'Transcript' of Interview

TA1012110491 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS
OFFICE in English 9 Dec 91

["IDF's Spokesman Unit" release entitled: "Transcript of Interview With Shaykh 'Ubayd; broadcast 9 December 1991"]

[Text] Q: Your honor Shaykh 'Abd-al-Karim 'Ubayd, this is the first interview which you have granted since falling captive over two years ago. It is clear that the circumstances (which allow for this interview) are not optimal, and we all appreciate the situation you and we are in, but we have the feeling that you should not be in prison today, rather that you should be at your home in Lebanon. The feeling is that the negotiations for the release of Western hostages in Beirut are being carried out routinely while the negotiations concerning you and the captured Israeli pilot are subject to many problems. What are your feelings on this matter?

A: In the name of the merciful Allah and his prophet Muhammad, these things are based on correct information, and my personal feelings, based on the many newspapers which I am given, are that the problem is, if what is said is correct, and it seems to be, that the issue should be directed towards a comprehensive solution which will deal with the destinies of all of these. I am not opposed to the release of

Western hostages or any other hostages. But it should not be separated from my issue and those of hundreds of brothers being held, and of course from the issue of the pilot who is held, of course, in Lebanon. The separation of these two issues, in my view, is a negative thing which must be repaired so that it will be pointed in the right direction and will return to the path it was originally on, so that the solution will be general, and will include my problem and that of the pilot, since, as I have heard from those responsible in Israel, it is clear that there is a tight linkage between my problem and that of the brothers and the problem of the pilot in both acquisition of information regarding him and the intent to release him and return him to Israel, so that we and all brothers will also be returned to Lebanon to our families.

Q: Does the Israeli position state that Israel is prepared to release you and the rest of the brothers if the Israeli pilot is released?

A: I said that I became aware of this position after finding out about it from those responsible. I began by asking simple questions. That is, for two years and four months now I have heard no details of my family and children or any other personal details, just as they know nothing of me. I asked those responsible here and they told me that this has to do with the fact that no details are available regarding the fate of the pilot held captive by our men in Lebanon.

Q: Shaykh 'Ubayd, what do you think of the link between your fate and that of the captured pilot, Ron Arad?

A: Are you asking for my personal opinion?

Q: Yes.

A: It was not I who created this link. These two problems are linked, whether or not I or the pilot wish them to be. Those who wish to come to a solution, specifically those who are holding the pilot, after I found out from those responsible that they intend to release me and if the brothers will first receive information regarding the pilot and then regarding the intent to release him—I think that the link is natural. That is, it is not an imaginary thing which is unconnected to reality. It is clear that I am being held by a country holding a prisoner and it is obvious that it will request the release of its prisoners in return for my release and the release of the brothers simultaneously.

Q: How is your health, how are you feeling, your honor?

A: Praise be Allah. From the day I was kidnapped until today I have not suffered any health problems.

Q: Do you have any contact with your family in Jibshit?

A: None at all. By no means.

Q: How many children do you have?

A: Five children.

Q: No written communication.

A: None.

Q: What do you believe can be done in order to speed up the issue, since we are now racing against time? Is a situation in which the release of Western hostages will precede the Israeli and Lebanese hostage possible?

A: I believe that when the issue began, it began the proper way, with an intent to solve the problem in a comprehensive manner. Those who stated and decided on their sincere intent to release prisoners, and this I say from what I have read and heard, are requested to return to the right path. In other words, as it is said, "The convoy is travelling in the wrong direction."

Q: From your knowledge of Hizballah commanders in Lebanon—Shaykh 'Abbas Musawi, Subhi Tufayli and Hasan Nasrallah, is it possible that they would neglect their brothers who are here and complete the deal according to the interests of those forces who hold Western hostages?

A: Naturally, I trust them not to neglect us to such a degree. Especially when I read what Sa'id 'Abbas Musawi said about feeling a religious obligation to the female prisoners and captives in al-Khiyam, for example. This is a matter that to we Muslims especially, excuse me, we Muslims, is a religious matter of first priority. It is not possible that you will sit and do nothing and not do all that is in your power to release a woman held captive. To do that would be completely irresponsible from the religious point of view. We know from our history that Zahra Fatmah, the daughter of the prophet, died and refused to reveal her face to people who entered her home as she was dying. Also, Zaynab and the women in Karbala did not cry only for the death of al-Hasin and others, but more because they were bare-faced, without veils. How could Hizballah commanders, sages of the religion, or any other Muslim possibly allow it?

That is, I cannot imagine that a man who knows the influence of jail on a woman in particular and on a Muslim in general would not exercise all possibilities available to them in order to solve the problem. I mean, I am saying these things especially now, because we are in the midst of the Jamadi al-Ulah month in the Hijri calendar, which is the equivalent of November-December. These days we are celebrating the birth of Zaynab, may she rest in peace, and next month we will be commemorating the birth and death of Fatmah al-Zahra. If the men won't be released, then at least release the women. In other words, the honor and holiness of al-Zahra and Zaynab must be considered, and their release should be sought at any price. We are not [as received] asking them to act in the manner in which Muslims throughout our history have acted: when a Muslim woman called upon Khalifat Elmasun to come and rescue her and he indeed came, heading an army, and rescued her.

We say the following: you are holding a pilot and you are holding bodies or other prisoners, and we are not speaking of an imaginary number of prisoners. In return, you may bring forth the release of these women, those sisters especially, and that will please the Muslims.

Q: While on the subject of prison, how are you passing your time here in the prison?

A: Naturally, even if the prison were made of gold, it would still be a prison. I spend my time praying and fasting, and also reading the Koran. Circumstances have allowed me to write on subjects of the Koran, and other subjects such as poetry, or subjects which in normal times I would not deal with, due to time constraints. I now spend my time dealing with religious matters, literature, language and poetry in a good and acceptable manner.

Q: Could we hear you recite a verse from one of your poems?

A: A verse from one of the many thousands of poems which I have written: There was a poet who was in al-Najaf, and saw snow, which reminded him of the snow in Lebanon, and I, who saw the sun, remembered Lebanon and wrote a song two hundred and twenty verses long. In the opening, I say,

"Sun, why did you awaken my longings?

You have reminded me of Lebanon, the best land in the universe,"

Of course, I have written poetry on many subjects— theological and literary.

Q: Shaykh, anyone who hears you would believe that you lack nothing?

A: To that person I would say: I lack nothing, and I lack everything. That is the well known answer. In the material plane I lack nothing, and all that has to do with food, drink, health, clothing, etc., as well as writing and reading material. But still I lack freedom, and, as is commonly known—half of the things are promised and the other half are not.

There is a well known tradition, whereby there exist two goods that one cannot be certain about: health and security. Healthwise, Allah be praised, I am fine. Regarding security, of course, I am not. Therefore regarding health and material things I am in a good state, and Allah be praised for that.

Q: Which one of your children do you miss the most?

A: Honestly, I miss the youngest one most of all, for the reason that she was four-and-a-half months old when I left her—that is, she was a baby. I believe that if Allah granted her life, everything is in the hands of Allah and I praise him. Anyway, she is now about three years old. It is possible that she is now a student in school, because that is how it is with us in Lebanon. She used to be a baby, and now she has grown up and probably does not recognize me. She sees a picture and asks her mother or her brother and they tell her, "that is your father." I am so connected to her, that in my dreams I see her growing. Despite everything, I find solace in our history, which

tells of many tragedies such as this, and we must be patient, and only Allah grants patience.

Q: Does Allah indeed help the patient when they suffer?

A: It does say in the Koran that Allah helps those who are patient, but not the second half of the sentence. That is something different.

Q: Your young daughter is exactly the age of the daughter of the Israeli pilot held prisoner?

A: Yes, that is a coincidence. Our tragedy is a common one, and the tragedy of our children is common.

Q: Finally, honorable Shaykh, would you like to take this opportunity to say something to your family and friends in Lebanon?

A: I have many things to say, and I don't know how much I may say in this interview.

Q: One must always be concise on television.

A: Well, the shortest things with the most exact meaning are the best. The most important thing I would like to mention and bring up... that is, family and children are a personal matter. What is more important, regards those who are responsible for our problem. They must work diligently in order to solve it.

In the sense that when linkage is created between my problem and that of the brothers, and the problem of the Israeli pilot being held in Lebanon, they are requested in every possible manner, I call on them first in the name of the brotherhood between us and second in the name of humanity—that he who is responsible, he who holds the pilot, or he who has the power to act will remember, upon returning home, meeting his baby and sitting down to eat and drink with it, that neither myself nor the pilot nor many others whose problem is linked to this one see our children at all. He should furthermore remember that on a holiday this child knows no celebration, because he doesn't see his father, and knows nothing of him. He doesn't know whether or not his father is dead or alive. This is the largest and most important problem. It is possible that if he was a regular prisoner who corresponded by mail, some spiritual fulfillment could be derived, but when they do not know whether we are alive or dead, that is the most important problem. Therefore, at this opportunity, I turn to the brothers who are able to solve the problem, and in particular I will complain as a brother to his brothers to those who hold western hostages especially, when they stated that no one will be released before our problem is solved. When the hostage-release dealings began, our problem was cut off from it, and surely it could have been brought to a close sooner.

I demand of them to act by those guidelines that they themselves committed to, since it was they who stated that no one would be released before I was. I am not opposed to releasing them, because all hostages are necessary [as received] and every man must return to his home, but I am opposed to having our issue separated

from the general issue. In that case there will be two paths: one leading one way, and the other leading in another. Then it is possible that on one path progress will be made, and on the other, it will halt. What are the reasons? Perhaps I am not aware of the reasons, but from what I do recognize, my situation is frozen. Work is not being done to solve it.

Q: Do you mean international channels?

A: I mean anyone who can have influence. First I mean those holding the pilot and the hostages. I also mean the Islamic Jihad in Lebanon, for it is no secret; the Shiites in Lebanon are my brothers and my loved and dear ones. I know them and they know me, and on the plane of the two revered brothers of the Islamic Republic, they can act diligently if only they so desire.

Q: Thank you very much, your honor.

A: Thank you too.

'No New Information' Received on Navigator Arad
TA1012103291 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
1000 GMT 10 Dec 91

[Text] As of this morning, Israel has received no new information regarding the fate of Israeli Air Force navigator Ron Arad. Israel had expected to receive such information over the last few hours, following the gesture it made by releasing a first ever interview with Shaykh 'Abd-al-Karim 'Ubayd, who is being held by Israel.

In New York, Uri Lubrani said last night that the UN secretary general had promised him that the release of the Israeli navigator would be part of the United Nations' comprehensive plan to release all the remaining hostages in Lebanon.

Lubrani added that Israel has received no authoritative information on Arad in the last two years. However, to the best of his knowledge, there is no doubt that the navigator is alive.

Shaykh 'Ubayd will be allowed to return home after all the prisoners are also released, Lubrani said.

Shamir Comments on Peace Talks, Intifadah
TA0912131691 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
1205 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Text] The prime minister appeared before the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today. Yo'el Nir is here with more details:

The prime minister naturally spoke about the talks that are due to begin tomorrow in Washington. Shamir said that Israel's representatives will demand, among other things, that the talks continue in the region. Shamir was asked what will happen if the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation splits up and whether this would endanger the continuation of the process?

[Begin recording] [Shamir] Certainly, this could put the talks at risk. I do not imagine that this will happen. It cannot happen because there is no room for any disagreement here. There is a formal agreement between Israel and the United States, which is detailed, clear, and public. There is also an agreement between the United States and the Arabs, with both the Palestinians and the Jordanians, that Israel will negotiate with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. This is very clear. Why should it suddenly be changed? Why should we be confronted with such a situation, which contravenes all reasonable and fair procedure? [end recording]

Later on, Shamir commented on the issue of the intifadah, which today marks its fourth anniversary.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] From the very first moment we decided to launch the peace process, we said that we would not mix the intifadah with this matter. We want to hold negotiations. We believe that the Arabs should stop the violence, regardless of whether or not negotiations are being held. This does not gain them anything. The intifadah has brought them nothing so far except suffering, casualties, and incalculable damage, and if it goes on for another few years it will accomplish even less, that is, if they think it has accomplished anything so far. I will say something I have already said in the past, and at the time it made some people very angry. So what if the intifadah has gone on for four years? Has Israel not made progress in this time? Has Israel's population not grown? Has there not been an increase in aliyah and economic growth? What did the Arabs gain? If they continue in this vein they will gain nothing. On the contrary, they will merely fail to make any progress. Obviously, violence has an effect on the progress of the negotiations. [end recording]

The prime minister added that when autonomy in the territories is put into practice, the Jewish settlements will not be subordinate to the Palestinian self-government. National Religious Party Knesset Member [MK] Hanan Porat nodded his head in agreement.

[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1230 GMT on 9 December adds that Prime Minister Shamir "announced that the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is incapable of doing anything, and has no right to do anything, without our agreement. Such a step would harm the negotiations and contravenes prior agreements." The report notes that "the prime minister surprised the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee when he did not completely rule out the possibility of Israel withdrawing to the 1967 borders in the distant future. Replying to remarks made by MK Shim'on Peres, Shamir said: What would the international conference that you are so sorry I rejected have achieved? Should I precipitate Israel's withdrawal to the 1967 borders? Good things should be precipitated; bad things can at least be postponed."]

Expresses Concern Over 'New Obstacle'

TA0912142991 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
1400 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Text] Prime Minister Shamir said that a new obstacle has cropped up prior to the Washington talks, the Arab insistence on discussing the issue of Jerusalem. It seems that the Arabs are demanding the inclusion of the Jerusalem issue in the first stage of the discussions, contrary to the Camp David accords, which state that it would be brought up only in the second stage of the negotiations.

The prime minister pointed out that while we do not know all the promises the Americans have made to the Arabs, some, like the Jerusalem issue have become known, and they cause concern. The prime minister addressed the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Our correspondent Yo'el Nir reports that the prime minister also referred to the reports about the disintegration of the USSR. Mr. Shamir said that it is of concern and raises questions about the continuation of aliyah, although up to now no change has been discerned. The prime minister noted that there are anti-Semitic signs in some republics.

Cabinet Officials Comment on Peace Talks in U.S.

Nisim Discusses U.S. Pressure

TA1012120391 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
1105 GMT 10 Dec 91

[Text] Addressing a meeting of mayors of development towns in Ari'el today, Deputy Prime Minister Moshe Nisim said that the United States has been exerting heavy pressure on Israel. So far, Israel has given in on matters of procedure, but this does not mean that it will not be strong enough to resist when it gets to matters pertaining to Israel's security. Minister Moshe Nisim reiterated to our correspondent Mikha'el Tuchfeld that Israel will not agree to separate negotiations with the Palestinian delegation.

[Begin Nisim recording] Such a move carries significance. As is known, the State of Israel objects and will continue to object to the establishment of a Palestinian state. What the Palestinians want to demonstrate and attain from the very outset is recognition as a separate entity entitled to a country, but there is no way we will agree to that. Agreements should be upheld. If agreements are undermined and violated from the very outset of the negotiating process, as they have been on a number of occasions, this does not bode well for the continuation of the process. [end recording]

Qatzav on Compromise for Next Talks Venue

TA1012103791 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
10 Dec 91 p 3

[Report by Hana Kim]

[Text] Transportation Minister Moshe Qatzav told HADASHOT yesterday that one of the possible compromises Israel is examining today is holding the talks in Lausanne, Switzerland, next week. Qatzav added that there had been prior agreement with the Arab countries to conduct the talks in Cyprus and that the USSR had also agreed to this, "but the Arab countries backtracked on the agreement at the last moment."

Qatzav said that "Switzerland is one of the possibilities that are currently being examined. It is the nature of these talks to be a lengthy process, and we are only at a very initial stage. Therefore, we shall insist that the talks be moved away from the United States and, as a compromise, be continued in Lausanne." "Israel, of course, prefers to hold the talks in the Middle East," the minister explained, noting that "even the talks with Syria in 1948 were held in Rosh Pina." Qatzav asserted that "Washington is out of the question in any case as far as we are concerned."

Qatzav yesterday attacked the U.S. policy on the Middle East: "The U.S. policy is contradictory and harms the United States' strategic aims in the Middle East. On the one hand, the United States say it does not support a Palestinian state, and President Bush even declared one year ago that he opposed a Palestinian state in the territories. On the other hand, however, Washington supports territories for peace," adding: "In my opinion, a Palestinian state in the territories is the only possible meaning and consequence of territories for peace, and that is why Israel is opposed to that principle." Qatzav stressed that "those are my opinions and do not necessarily reflect the government's position."

Qatzav further said that "U.S. policy enhances the status of the PLO and indirectly weakens the standing of King Husayn and the Hashemite dynasty." He asserted that "in the long run, the U.S. policy could lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state in Trans-Jordan and—due to Israel's opposition—not in the territories. This would contravene U.S. interests."

The transportation minister added that "Syria's positions have still not been revealed because of the argument over the location of the talks; however, it will yet become clear that Syria holds the most extreme positions, which constitute the greatest obstacle to a Middle East accord."

Deputy Minister Rules Out Golan Withdrawal

JN0812173691 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Arabic
1530 GMT 8 Dec 91

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister 'Ovadya 'Eli has emphasized that Israel is seizing upon the faintest hope of making peace with Syria and its other Arab neighbors. He added: We put everyone on notice that the Golan Heights shall remain an integral part of the State of Israel. The deputy defense minister told our correspondent Shafiq Mansur that there are many points over which it will be possible to negotiate with the Syrians. The Israeli negotiating team will argue with the Syrians in Washington the best case for

Israeli interests and viewpoints. He hoped the direct bilateral talks with the Syrians will produce positive results promoting the peace we seek.

Our correspondent reports that 'Ovadya today visited the Golan Heights and was a guest in the Druze village of 'Ayn Qinya, where the local council awarded him an honorary citizen certificate. The deputy defense minister told our correspondent the Syrians want peace, and cited their trip to Washington as evidence.

Official Said in PRC To Prepare for Levi Visit

TA1012102691 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
10 Dec 91 p A2

[Report by Yerah Tal]

[Text] David Matani, the head of the Foreign Ministry's Asia Department, left on a working visit to China last weekend. The Foreign Ministry spokesman explained that the visit "is a routine tour by a department head of countries that lie within his area of responsibility." Matani's tour also includes Japan and South Korea.

Sources in the Foreign Ministry said, however, that Matani's visit is part of Foreign Minister David Levi's plan to prepare the grounds for his visit to China, in the course of which he and the Chinese foreign minister are supposed to announce diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In October, two senior Foreign Ministry officials—Moshe Yegar, the deputy director general in charge of Asia and Africa, and David Afeq, the Political Research Center director—traveled to China to discuss the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

So far, no date has been set for Levi's visit, although heads of the PRC Foreign Ministry have advised Israeli representatives that the top Beijing echelons have already decided to establish relations. The absence of a date is believed to stem from China's desire to wait for positive developments in the peace talks.

Likud sources asserted that the foreign minister wishes to score extra points in the internal Likud elections scheduled for the spring by holding the PRC visit prior to the party event.

Minister Levi has already made a request to visit China, and senior Foreign Ministry officials have relayed the message to China. Beijing, however, insists on a gradual process, demanding that a visit by Foreign Ministry Director General Yosef Hadas precede that of Levi. Hadas' departure was postponed because of the talks in Washington, where he chairs the delegation for talks with Lebanon.

Minister Levi, through senior Foreign Ministry officials, is still trying to arrange a visit to China as soon as possible—possibly within the next few weeks—without any connection with the ministry director general's visit.

Moshe Yegar, the Foreign Ministry deputy director general, is leaving tomorrow for Lagos to prepare Foreign Minister Levi's visit to Nigeria next Wednesday, when documents on the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries will be signed.

Ministry Denies Levi PRC Visit

TA1012135491 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1330 GMT 10 Dec 91

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman has denied that Foreign Minister David Levi is due to leave for an official visit to the PRC. The spokesman confirmed that the head of the Foreign Ministry's Asia Department will leave this month for a Far East tour during which he will probably also visit the PRC, but the substance of his talks have so far not been worked out, and the possibility that Minister Levi will travel to China has not been brought up.

Our correspondent Moshe Hakohen adds that the Foreign Ministry has so far refused to discuss Levi's planned trip to Nigeria which is due to take place in mid-month. The spokesman reported that there is a plan for such a visit, but an announcement will be made only when a date is fixed.

Peres Objects To Removing Settlements From Golan

TA0812115891 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1100 GMT 8 Dec 91

[Excerpt] Labor Chairman Shim'on Peres and Deputy Defense Minister 'Ovadya 'Eli toured the Golan Heights today. Peres said his party objects to the removal of Israeli settlements from the Golan Heights and from Judea and Samaria. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz accompanied both men on their tours:

[Begin recording] [Horowitz] At the Altmans's home in Moshav Giv'at Yo'av, Knesset Member Shim'on Peres heard serious complaints against the resolution passed at the Labor convention in favor of a territorial compromise on the Golan Heights. Look around you; can you conceive of handing this area back to the Syrians, they asked him. Peres tried to appease them.

[Peres] We object to the removal of settlements, from Judea and Samaria or elsewhere. We believe that peace can be attained through an effort to leave the settlements intact.

[Horowitz] And what about the Golan Heights? Will you be prepared to remove settlements from the Golan Heights in exchange for genuine peace with Syria?

[Peres] I told you. In the Golan Heights, just as in Judea and Samaria, we will insist that settlements remain intact.

[Horowitz] Labor does not have any maps or drafts indicating future borders, but without a territorial compromise there will be no peace, Peres said. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Palestinian Deportations Postponed for U.S. Sake

TA1012105991 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
10 Dec 91 p A2

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] Israel will postpone the deportation of several Palestinian activists for a short while, in order to avoid arguments with the Americans. These remarks were made by an Israeli figure last night.

Israeli elements have also said that no warning against the deportation of residents of the territories has been received from Washington, but the United States did appeal to Israel to refrain from applying the measure. They stressed that the activists, who are suspected of hostile activities and considered to be terrorist squad leaders, will eventually be deported.

Last week HA'ARETZ reported on preparations for the deportation of Palestinian activists in the wake of the terrorist attack in which 'Ofra resident Tzvi Klein was killed.

The Palestinian activists in question were due to be deported several months ago, when the authorities completed all the necessary proceedings against them. The actual deportation was postponed because of the Madrid conference.

After the 'Ofra settler was shot dead, it was decided again to deport the men, but this time the step was put off as a result of a request by the United States. Senior Israeli elements said that Washington's stand on the issue is well known. At the same time, the defense establishment will do everything necessary to protect the Jewish residents of the territories from the activists, who are sowing ferment among the Arab population.

It has been learned that both the prime minister and the defense minister will support the deportation of the Palestinians.

Attorney General To Rule on Silwan Titles

TA0812185591 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English
1800 GMT 8 Dec 91

[Report by Mark Weiss]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Police Minister Roni Milo stressed this evening that the police will act according to the government decision while safeguarding the public order in Silwan. The police are also prepared for the possibility that the El Ad [Onward to the City of David] organization of Jewish settlers has purchased additional houses in the village, where Arabs are currently living, and the police may be required to evict the residents.

El Ad claimed to have purchased about 20 buildings in Silwan and say that Arab residents are still selling to them. A spokesman for El Ad claims that 30 Jewish

families and about 20 singles are on the waiting list to receive homes in the village.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolleck said he regretted the cabinet decision, saying it would not contribute to quiet and coexistence in the capital. NRP [National Religious Party] Knesset Member [MK] Hanan Porat says Jewish settlers should be allowed to move at once into all the buildings they have legally purchased.

On the left, the Citizens Rights Movement called the decision a surrender to right-wing political hooliganism.

It is important to remember that Attorney General Yosef Harish still has to file his legal opinion on the settlers' right to the homes. It is this decision, expected within a week, that will decide the future of Jewish settlement in Silwan.

Direct Telephone Links to Arab World Recommended

TA0812143091 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT
in Hebrew 8 Dec 91 p 7

[Report by Nurit Arad]

[Text] Communications Minister Refa'el Pinhasi will recommend that the cabinet permit direct telephone links with the Arab countries as soon as possible.

The minister's recommendation comes in the wake of a successful experiment conducted by the Bezeq company last week. The experiment was conducted with the help of several European countries, which had received the permission of 11 Arab countries.

The existence of the experiment, which had been endorsed by the defense minister and was almost held in secret, become known by chance to several residents of Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip and several Israeli-Arabs. The rumor quickly spread and hundreds of people took advantage of the possibility to talk to their relatives.

Bezeq reported at the end of last week that the experiment—"which has been terminated for the time being"—followed all the rules stipulated by international conventions. The company's directors said that the required technical information had been collected and that the service could be regularly operated as soon as the political echelon gives the green light.

Direct Dial To Begin 'Next Week'

TA0912145491 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1430 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Text] As of next week, it will be possible to dial directly to Arab countries from Israel, Communications Minister Refa'el Pinhasi announced. In the wake of the peace negotiations between Israel and the Arab states, Pinhasi instructed Bezeq to conduct an experiment in direct dialling to the Arab states. Syria is not included in the list of countries to which direct dialling will be permitted.

Baraq on Nuclear, Chemical Buildup by Syria, Iraq

TA0612165691 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
1600 GMT 6 Dec 91

[Text] Chief of Staff Ehud Baraq said that only Saddam Husayn's removal from power would do away with the threat of Iraq assembling a nuclear bomb. He was speaking at the Commercial Club this afternoon in Tel Aviv. Lieutenant General Baraq stressed that it is important for Israel that the international community should not desist of its efforts to disarm Iraq of its nuclear weapons. He even suggested that the probe was being conducted at an overly slow pace and noted that the Iraqis have been taking advantage of this fact to conceal equipment and acquire additional know-how which it would be impossible to take away from them.

The chief of staff dwelt on Syria's military buildup, noting that Damascus has been developing dozens of Scud-C missiles and purchasing launchers from North Korea. Syria's chemical capability is larger than that of Iraq's, and it has also started showing interest in the nuclear sphere. The Syrians have acquired MiG-29's and have been receiving hundreds of T-72 tanks from Czechoslovakia, Baraq said.

[An earlier report at 1400 GMT on the chief of staff's lecture adds: "Gen. Baraq believes that on the eve of the opening of talks in Washington, extremists in the territories might try to step up terror attacks, including the use of firearms, to sabotage the negotiations. The Army has taken numerous precautions to stem such a development, Gen. Baraq stated."]

Equipment Procurement From East Europe Viewed

TA0512152091 Tel Aviv BAMAHAHE in Hebrew
4 Dec 91 p 12

[Report by Or Qashti]

[Excerpt] "There is a real possibility today of us buying equipment in the USSR. The way things stand now, we are not speaking of frontline equipment. We are referring to auxiliary military items, such as vehicles and camouflage nets. The East European equipment is cheaper, and equipment worth millions is being released these days, providing procurement opportunities. Labor in East Europe is much cheaper than in the West." This disclosure was made by Brigadier General Yitzhaq Gat, head of the Air Force Equipment Group.

"At the same time, It is hard to believe that the Air Force will purchase MiG-29's in the coming years. This matter is irrelevant today because I am not certain that this piece of equipment is preferable to others we already have. Nevertheless, if sometime in the future we reach a situation where these are the only markets from which we can purchase equipment, we will probably not refuse. As a rule, the things in which East Europe specializes are similar to those in the West; they are just inferior. In view of the current state of affairs, it seems that we will

continue with the clearly Western orientation," Brig. Gen. Gat added. [passage omitted]

U.S. Ends Air Force 'Qualitative Edge' Commitment

TA0912203191 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
2000 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Text] Major General Avihu Bin-Nun, the Air Force commander, said the United States no longer stands by its commitment to maintain a qualitative edge between Israel's Air Force and that of the Arab states. In a ceremony marking the handing over of a Kfir aircraft to Haifa's Science and Technology Museum, Gen. Bin-Nun said that all sophisticated arms Israel is currently procuring are also purchased immediately by the Arab air forces. He said the Israeli Air Force must now be based on homemade high technology and the quality of the human factor.

New IDF Radio Commander Appointed

TA0712211791 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
2100 GMT 7 Dec 91

[Text] Reserves Brigadier General 'Amos Gilbo'a will be appointed commander of IDF Radio in two weeks to replace Brig. Gen. Efrayim Lapid. Our correspondent Yo'av Aviv reports that Brig. Gen. Gilbo'a had been head of the Army Intelligence Branch's Analysis Department when Lieutenant General Ehud Barak was chief of intelligence.

Dani Nave, the defense minister's media adviser, has said that Brig. Gen. Gilbo'a's appointment enjoys the approval of both the chief of staff and the defense minister and that there had been no disagreements regarding it.

IDF Adviser on Arrow Project, Arab Buildup

TA0512141691 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew
4 Dec 91 p 5

[Interview with Brigadier General Yoni Shimshoni, planning adviser to the chief of the Israel Defense Forces, IDF, Planning Branch, by Yuval Natan; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Shimshoni] If no addition is made to the 1993-94 defense budget, the IDF will not be able even to sustain its existing force—not to mention the development of new projects—at a time when we are facing a major buildup in the Arab armies. [passage omitted]

[Natan] Can a project like the Arrow be affected?

[Shimshoni] Certainly. Its implementation as an operational project will certainly be affected. The project will be spread over a longer time span if it is not affected in absolute terms. The project may go on living, but it will be entirely different.

[Natan] Will it lose its effectiveness?

[Shimshoni] We must begin to question the feasibility of beginning a project in the first place if it takes too long. Once we start it, we must know that it will be operational and not outdated.

[Natan] Perhaps the political echelons are counting on a possible peace?

[Shimshoni] We will have to wait and see what kind of peace is born, if we achieve any peace at all. It will take many years before we know for sure whether we are in a state of peace. Furthermore, this process may lead to peace, but it may also lead to war—even faster than could happen in the absence of a process. We must remember that there is a major buildup on the other side, mainly in the Syrian Army, where the application of resources to security only increased following the Gulf war. Jordan also has a Westernized and sophisticated Army, not to mention the significant Iraqi conventional power. Our condition, therefore, did not improve after the Gulf war; it is much worse. For some reason, the Israeli conclusion from the Gulf war was that budgets can be cut, while the other side is expanding budgets and modernizing armies. [passage omitted]

Levi Receives Treatment for Leg Infection

TA1012095391 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
10 Dec 91 p 5

[Report by Fayiz 'Abbas and Hana Kim]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister David Levi is suffering from an internal infection in his leg and is receiving medication. His doctor has instructed him to rest at home. Levi said: "I am feeling well."

Levi began feeling sharp pains in his leg last Tuesday, but continued to work as usual. The pains grew worse over the weekend, while the minister was at his home in Bet She'an. Levi's family doctor diagnosed the infection and prescribed the necessary medication. [passage omitted]

King Husayn: Peace Initiative 'In Arab Hands'

JN0812085591 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
8 Dec 91 p 6

[Interview with King Husayn by Khalid 'Abdallah al-Ni'mah, editor in chief of the Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB, in Amman; date not given]

[Text] [Al-Ni'mah] Your Majesty, there is a general feeling that any Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank can only be based on the return of that territory to Jordan, meaning that Israel will never yield to any pressure that may lead to the creation of either an independent Palestinian state or one confederated with Jordan. How do you view this issue? What alternatives does Jordan have and what are the red lines which you think cannot be crossed?

[Husayn] In view of the present facts and in full agreement with our kinfolk and brothers the Palestinians, we joined in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which began to make moves in Madrid and the outside world. I think it did bring the Palestine question, the qualities of the Palestinian people, and the Arab and Palestinian rights to every home and to every person with a conscience in this world.

Regarding the West Bank: From the beginning, and since the proclamation of unity between the two banks and the first meeting by the parliament representing the two banks in 1951, the West Bank was considered a trust to be kept until the Palestinian question is resolved from all aspects and until the Palestinian brothers regain their rights on their national soil. This is our position. We support the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people, who are part of us and we are part of them, on their national soil. We also support the implementation of international legitimacy and the UN and Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 338. These are the bases on which our moves depend at this stage and in this round of talks. Naturally, there is a thinking about moves on a wider scale and with broader Arab and international participation, and also on a regional level, when the opportunity comes. All these issues have to be addressed. The world must use its influence to force the hardline parties, which oppose peace, to reconsider their position. This question, which is the reason behind instability in this part of the world, should not remain unresolved. The efforts to achieve a just and honorable peace which is acceptable to future generations must come to fruition.

Personally, I am optimistic and I believe we are on the right track. Regarding territory, and irrespective of the means through which it will be returned, we do not have any designs and we will never have any designs in the future. All we care and are concerned about is the return of the territory to its people who then can decide what to do. They cannot decide under occupation. Therefore, the UN Security Council resolution must be implemented and we must continue to try to implement and protect international legitimacy.

[Al-Ni'mah] Does your majesty think this is an appropriate point in time to once again raise the United Arab Kingdom plan if the PLO leadership shows a desire for it?

[Husayn] We recognize the Palestinian Arab people and the PLO leadership, their sole legitimate representative, which has an embassy here. Furthermore, we are the closest to Palestine, the cause and rights, from the very beginning. There is, however, adherence by the Palestinian side to the Palestinian identity; and, similarly, there is adherence to the Jordanian identity by the Jordanians irrespective of their origins. In fact, this does not create a problem between us. The problem is how do we establish the Palestinian right on Palestinian soil. God willing, this will be achieved.

[Al-Ni'mah] Whoever closely examines the U.S. letters of assurances extended by Washington to the parties concerned with the peace process is aware of some sort of contradictions, since it is illogical, under any circumstance, to reassure Israel and the Arab countries at the same time. Hence, there is a clear contradiction. It is as if Washington's objective is to bring the conflicting sides to the negotiating table, without actually having any clear program or plan of work. Your Majesty, in your opinion, what is the motive behind these assurances, and to what extent do they respond to the Arab interests?

[Husayn] I believe it is clear to the Palestinians, Jordanians, and the Arab world that we have witnessed and experienced radical changes which have disrupted the balances that used to exist, and changed many facts on which any official in the Arab nation previously used to rely. There is movement toward peace and stability in this world, which has become much smaller than it used to be in relation to its capabilities, circumstances, and situations.

For example, Israel at a certain stage was an advanced post. It used to portray itself to others as an advanced base against the other camp, which used to exist, but has collapsed.

In my opinion, Israel has consequently lost what it used to depend and rely on, and for whose reasons and results it used to gain continuous support. This is because maintaining situations as they were would be almost impossible. At the same time, the end of the cold war, which was sometimes hot, created a completely new situation in this world, and now there is movement toward resolving all issues and problems that threaten security and stability on the regional or international levels.

Therefore, I agree with you that there are certain ambiguities. Again, the picture has been reversed. Israel, in the viewpoint of others in the world, used to appear as the one with positive positions and eager for peace in order to guarantee its continued existence, while the Arab side—the Palestinian side and the Arabs in general—used to appear completely different from the truth in terms of ambitions, aspirations, and objectives. However, through what we have recently experienced, the world has come to realize the facts, illusions, and concepts which had existed and been influential. Now they do not have the same effect. On the contrary, I believe

that for the first time the initiative is in Arab hands. Moreover, there are other facts. Is there a military option? Military option is the last resort. Does the world accept for us to think about it? Does any situation allow for such a thing?

A battle is a battle regardless of its type. We are now waging a peace battle. We are waging this battle with wisdom and determination that this peace be acceptable to future generations. If peace was achieved but had enemies in Israel in particular, perhaps, with time, they would become a minority.

One development could be that those Israelis who are obstructing peace do not want the process to take place in Washington. However, it seems that even a large percentage of the Jewish community is for exchanging land for peace, and its positions have become more positive than in the past. If the series of talks are to be held in the United States, then Washington should ethically or otherwise guarantee proceeding toward a solution.

For the first time on the Arab level we are moving in a rational manner. We are not speaking about peace at any price. We are speaking about peace that future generations will accept. Perhaps, we will succeed but we cannot predict the results of our stands now. There has been a long and well-known series of events in the past. We and the future generations in the region have a right to live a different life from that of the past. Will we succeed? We do not know. We are at the beginning of the road, and I do not think it is easy. It requires time and effort. Maybe, we will attain something, and maybe not. However, we have right on our side and we hope that the efforts that are being made will produce positive results.

[Al-Ni'mah] Your Majesty, some experts say that the beginning of the peace conference will not lead to comprehensive peace but to a phased partial solution because the new developments and the new forces that have emerged following the collapse of the eastern bloc need 25 years before some kind of stability becomes entrenched and therefore, this is a phased solution and not a comprehensive one. What do you have to say to this?

[Husayn] There are two tracks: a Palestinian-Israeli track and an Arab-Israeli track comprising the Arab countries that are directly concerned with this stage.

The other track consists of the proposed regional conference in which a large number of concerned countries in the world will participate. This may be bigger than the international conference we had called for over the past years.

The multilateral conference will be an opportunity where all issues will be clearly outlined in a positive manner with the hope that the picture will be completed through all the efforts that are under way on all levels and within the various tracks to attain the required results. I hope this will take place.

[Al-Ni'mah] What about Jerusalem?

[Husayn] Jerusalem is very important. Jerusalem is the basis and our stand on Jerusalem is clear.

But let us discuss the issue of Jerusalem. For example, when Israel speaks about the status of Jerusalem before 1967, it speaks about the holy city, pre-1967 Jerusalem, and an area that it annexed in one way or the other, although the world does not recognize this. Israel has annexed one-fifth of the occupied West Bank.

When the issue of Jerusalem becomes a topic for discussion on the international level, the majority has the holy city in mind. When we, the Arabs, speak about Jerusalem, we speak about the status of Jerusalem that used to exist before 1967. It goes without saying that our stand has been that Jerusalem is Arab. When one discusses the issue of Jerusalem, one recalls that had it not been for the Jordanian performance in 1947 and 1948, although it was a modest role in light of its limited potentials but which brought the unity of the two [West and East] banks, the issue of the West Bank, or the issue of Jerusalem would not have been raised now because on the international level, no one in the world, including the Arab countries, at the time recognized the unity of the two banks. Only Pakistan and the United Kingdom recognized it because they had a treaty with Jordan.

There is much ambiguity in talk about Jerusalem now. We have a certain understanding and Israel has certain goals. When the world becomes a party to the equation, it may be prepared to achieve peace...except for Jerusalem which was occupied in 1967. [sentence as published]

There is also an Israeli position which says they have returned 90 percent of the land occupied in 1967, and therefore the question is over. Personally, I negotiate over Resolution 242 and that resolution does not apply to Sinai only, but also to all territories occupied in June of that year. As far as the Arab countries surrounding Israel are concerned, the resolution refers to the recognized international borders of the West Bank and the territories occupied in 1967.

The world has a certain viewpoint when the matter concerns the holy city of Jerusalem in particular. But in principle, it is an Arab territory occupied in 1967 and Resolution 242 applies to it. Considering there was an armistice line in the 1940's, and as regards other issues, there may be a possibility for minor reciprocal adjustments reached through agreement between the two parties.

It is unacceptable to say: We have returned the territory and the matter is now over. I was personally involved with the question of Resolution 242 and the interpretation of it. I am probably the only Arab leader who was directly involved with all the details of that question. We discussed and cooperated at that time to issue Resolution 242.

The cards we hold now are also in the hands of the Arab individual. These are the cards which the Arab, particularly Palestinian position, depend on. How we move from here is up to our brothers to decide and we will cooperate with them and support them as much as we can.

[Al-Ni'mah] Talking about alternatives, does Jordan accept the internationalization of Jerusalem if this is the solution?

[Husayn] Which Jerusalem are we talking about, is it the 1967 occupied Arab Jerusalem? The matter is now up to Jerusalem's people and owners. The holy city has special significance for Muslims, for Muslims and all believers in this world; or to be more precise—and as stipulated in the book of God—to the sons of Abraham and Muslims, although we were not referred to as Muslims.

In my view, the holy city, the Old City, cannot come under the rule of a party wishing to control it. Practically, Jerusalem was occupied in 1967 and Resolution 242 applies to it.

[Al-Ni'mah] It is clear that the official Jordanian policies are on one side of the fence, while the House of Representatives is on the other. This became clear with regard to the Middle East peace conference. To what extent can you remain committed to the peace process if the parliamentary opposition continues, and how can you overcome this obstacle?

[Husayn] I do not believe that this is an accurate question, therefore I cannot give you a definite answer.

I believe that a majority in the House of Representatives has its positions on the domestic situation and policies. The truth is we have been overtaken by events. We had a program to which we were committed since the disengagement of ties with the West Bank. It was almost impossible for the elections to be held before that time; that is, before the administrative and legal disengagement of ties with the West Bank.

After that we held the elections. This was our program. The elections, thank God, were honest in the full sense of the word. We believed in holding internal dialogue that would result in endorsing a national charter. There was dialogue among all sons and key figures of the homeland from the extreme right to the extreme left. We came out with a formula for respecting the Constitution, and a formula for our life in this country under democracy. Naturally, if the situation had continued, this process was expected to crystallize into a reality in our lives with regard to political pluralism and entrenching the field we have chosen for ourselves. This field is democracy, and participation in bearing responsibility and drawing the policies for building the homeland.

Then came the events in the region, and movement toward peace. Hence, all this has not yet been completed. The charter was endorsed, but not made a reality. We exert all our capabilities to turn it into a reality.

The parliament is now three years old. Had matters followed their normal course, the situation would have been different. Therefore, in light of the new circumstances, I felt that I must choose my path after the long years in the service of the homeland and Arab nation. I realized that there was no alternative but to proceed and

work, because our responsibilities toward the future generations are big. We must not evade shouldering this responsibility. However, I will not shoulder it alone. Therefore, we called for a national conference and a meeting for all. We presented all the facts to the people. The response was encouraging, positive, and satisfactory to the people. It showed that there was a great degree of awareness of which all of us in Jordan are proud.

This is the line we are proceeding along at this stage. We are waiting for this line to develop into a reality where the people can express their opinion on the experiment or the march so far, and can follow up work in the various fields. We are also waiting for the time when they once again exercise their right to bring those who represent them to the parliament, and attain the situation to which we aspire in terms of establishing political pluralism, and organizing political life.

With regard to the parliament's political position and the current course, I believe that the majority is for rather than against it.

[Al-Ni'mah] In your speech from the throne, you warned against a specific faction which tried to exploit the situation. Is this faction inside or outside the House of Representatives?

[Husayn] I have warned against all that poses a threat to democracy and to its success in this country. I believe that protecting and safeguarding it is something basic and necessary. If we succeed, God willing, I believe we will be presenting a good model. This achievement will be attained by securing participation in responsibility-sharing and on bases that secure the realization of all the hopes and aspirations in the interest of all.

[Al-Ni'mah] Are you for unrestrained democracy, or for a self-restrained democracy if one can use this expression?

[Husayn] This depends on the people. My task as head of the three branches of power is to make sure that there is no encroachment of one branch on another. The many years I have passed among my people in this good country in this part of the Arab homeland have perhaps made them listen to what I have to say to them. No one is immortal. We believe that only the people last, and we work to serve them. We work so that they may attain their objectives, and live in stability and peace. The freedom of the individual should not encroach on that of the others and democracy should be understood in the way it is meant to be understood. If some seek to exploit democracy to liquidate it, this is something which no one can justify or accept.

All these factors are part of the overall picture. We learn from our mistakes and try to avoid making the same mistakes twice. I believe that our citizens are mature enough to pinpoint those who make mistakes.

[Al-Ni'mah] Allow me to further clarify my question: Your brothers in the Gulf blame the Jordanian press by saying that, in one way or another, it has contributed to

the clouding of relations between Jordan and the Gulf countries. The Jordanian press in terms of its articles and viewpoints expressed has contributed to this worsening of relations between Jordan and the Gulf and that the democracy that was exercised by the press was unrestrained. How true is this?

[Husayn] I cannot say anything here, and I cannot claim that I was in a position that allowed me to give other than my personal opinion. At the same time, the press, in practical terms, was free to voice what it believed in.

As for judging the past stage, I believe this will most probably be the responsibility of future generations and not ours.

Until now, I personally continue to be perplexed by many things that had taken place. I believe that neither I nor any Arab brother in the Arab world at present can claim they know all the dimensions, causes, and the meaning of many aspects of what had taken place.

What has taken place is a tragedy in the full sense of the word. I do not mean only what has taken place from 2 August 1990 but the entire issue, the entire problem from the moment we realized that we should have solved things in a different manner until 2 August 1990 and the state we have reached. As a whole, we have suffered on the human, material, and moral levels. As for my brothers in the Gulf, I believe that after they have paused a while and had chance to think of these events against the backdrop of the relations we used to have with them, they will find that we have always supported all the Arabs, particularly the Gulf countries with respect to the challenges and threats to which they were exposed, and that we have always supported Arab interests, understanding, the closing of ranks, and that we were for real cooperation and construction. We never supported the use of force by the Arabs.

On the contrary, we have always defended the Arab homeland and all its issues. We were in no way with what took place with regard to Kuwait. We used all our energies and capabilities in an attempt to reverse the course of events, and to reach a solution within the Arab framework.

Some people may think that we were mistaken, but we did not imagine that our position would be doubted, or that anyone would cast doubt on it, because we have, under all circumstances, always been the closest of Arab brothers to our kinfolk in the Gulf. I do not believe that Jordan did not help, support, or champion, to the best of its ability, any sisterly Arab state with regard to a foreign or internal danger. We believe in one nation.

We have reached the situation we are in now. Each one is proud of his identity. However, we are one family, concerned with the interest of this and future generations. I believe that, with time, the picture will change.

[Al-Ni'mah] There are signs of an improvement in relations between Jordan and the Gulf Cooperation Council. Despite this however, full reconciliation does not seem imminent. Is

there anything new in this regard, and to what extent can the chapter of the past be overcome and closed? Is there Omani mediation for example?

[Husayn] Regarding Omani mediation, relations with Oman remained strong, and we are always proud of them. We appreciate our Omani brothers' understanding of the truth about our position, about which they had no doubt. This maintained our relations.

Our relations with our other brothers are also continuing.

What took place, was for me personally and for all of us, a tragedy, and extremely painful. I was always, since the first moments...[sentence incomplete as published] Man has his share of energy, which he can only harness for the service of the homeland and its interests.

The truth is that perhaps I should have been taken these fears, apprehensions, and doubts into consideration. But, I did not think they would leave an effect. Consequently, I did not visit my brothers in the Gulf as I always used to.

They have the right to blame us, and we have the right to blame them based on our mutual love, according to the Arabic proverb.

However, perhaps due to circumstances and events, we had certain positions and opinions they misinterpreted. The wise is the one who can assess, study, and reach a final position and decision.

I am confident that most of our brothers will understand our stand and that we are concerned about their interests and those of all of our Arab brothers.

[Al-Ni'mah] Have you embarked on the first step toward improving Jordanian-Saudi and Jordanian-Qatari relations?

[Husayn] Yes, relations with Saudi Arabia have started to improve, and Qatar has a special place in our hearts. These are old relations and I think that the past circumstances were only a summer cloud.

[Al-Ni'mah] What is the size of relationship between Jordan and Iraq? I remember reading a statement in which you said you have not contacted President Saddam Husayn for a long time, and that there is no personal dialogue with him.

[Husayn] Personal dialogue was held only at the beginning of 1990 when we met. This, as is known, was followed by a visit to Baghdad. Other than that, there was no practical contact. There has been no contact since the beginning of the problem, neither has there been any telephone contact. Of course, we meet with Iraqi officials from time to time. In fact, there is no limit to my concern and pain and I believe that this is how we all feel toward the suffering of our people and brothers in Iraq. It is also our feeling toward any brother who was affected by what happened.

As for our position, we were clear right from the beginning; we were against military action. That was also the position of the Iraqi leadership at all conferences when all stressed the inadmissibility of using Arab force against Arabs. We were not at all in the picture of the circumstances; we were actually surprised by what happened. We, however, knew since the Baghdad summit that there was a crisis or problem that had to be resolved. I exerted personal efforts to resolve differences between the brothers. I believe that efforts should be concentrated on resolving the remaining ones—be they border or other issues anywhere in the Arab homeland. Such matters should not continue to influence relations among brothers in any way whatsoever, even partially..

Later, however, I was not in the picture of what happened. In the final stages I visited Baghdad and Kuwait and I found that we were in front of an extremely serious problem which I did not think at all would reach the point of military action.

I hope I will not have to repeat that Jordan was not a party to the problem as such talk by anyone is baseless.

[Al-Ni'mah] Did you frankly tell President Saddam that you were against the occupation of Kuwait?

[Husayn] I not only talked to the president, but also acted at that stage. In retrospect, there was a readiness to withdraw and we agreed on the day withdrawal would begin.

[Al-Ni'mah] There has been much talk about a Jordanian-Egyptian-Palestinian summit to be held now or on your way to Senegal to attend the Islamic summit.

[Husayn] We welcome Arab summits. They are good and a blessing, but there is nothing in this regard.

Iranian Majles Delegation Meets With 'Arabiyat

*JN0912171291 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1530 GMT 9 Dec 91*

[Excerpts] Amman, 9 Dec (PETRA)—Dr. 'Abd-al-Latif 'Arabiyat, speaker of the House of Representatives, has received a letter from Mehdi Karrubi, speaker of the Iranian Majles, and a copy of the resolutions of the International Conference for the Support of the Palestinian People, held in Tehran recently. The letter was delivered by a Majles delegation led by Deputy Speaker Hoseyn Hashemian, who called on Mr. 'Arabiyat at the Parliament building today.

Welcoming the Iranian delegation, Dr. 'Arabiyat underlined the importance of such meetings at this critical stage, when the Islamic nation must close ranks and explore fresh avenues of cooperation in the cultural, commercial, and communications spheres. [passage omitted]

Mr. Hashemian recalled the decisions the Iranian Majles passed in support of the Palestinian cause, and in the interest of increased cooperation with Islamic states in all spheres.

The Islamic nation, he said, is experiencing unprecedented hard times. Hashemian expressed the hope the Muslims will work more vigorously toward closer cooperation in light of the dangers surrounding them. He urged Muslims to close ranks, tighten bonds, increase exchange visits, and surmount hurdles hindering true Muslim solidarity.

The Iranian delegation is visiting Jordan, said Hashemian, to consolidate cultural, economic, and political ties with Jordan, to become acquainted with Jordan's thinking on the international conference for the support of the Palestinian people, and to discuss the formation of a general secretariat for the conference. [passage omitted]

The Iranian delegation arrived in Amman this morning on a two-day official visit to Jordan, during which it will hold talks with Jordanian officials, visit archaeological and religious sites and tombs of the companions of the prophet and the University of Mu'tah. [passage omitted]

Hammadi Family 'Opposed' To Release of Germans
*LD1012121491 Tehran IRNA in English 1107 GMT
10 Dec 91*

[Text] Beirut, Dec. 10, IRNA—Efforts to set free the two German hostages in Lebanon have been partly impeded. The two Germans, Heinrich Struebig and Thomas Kempfner, are the only Western hostages still in captivity. Informed sources told IRNA that the family of [the] Hammadi brothers, now in German jails, are seriously opposed to current efforts to secure the release of the two Germans.

Muhammad 'Ali Hammadi was jailed for life in 1989 on charges of murder and air piracy in the 1985 hijacking of a TWA airliner to Beirut. His brother 'Abbas got 13 years in 1988 for his role in kidnapping two German businessmen, later freed, to force his brother's release. The Hammadi family is against any leniency towards Germany prior to indications of good intentions from Bonn as well as against any unilateral action for unconditional release of the German hostages, the sources added.

According to the Hammadi family, the Germans have no good reputation in keeping their promises. In the past, they argue, despite the good intention shown by the Lebanese Muslims in releasing other German hostages, the move was not reciprocated by the Germans in relation with the Hammadi brothers. The Hammadi family is also unsatisfied with the mediators for not being serious in securing the release of their children, claiming that the Hammadi brothers have committed no crime against Germany and that there is no legal reason for continuation of their arrest.

Hizballah Official Comments on Prisoner Issue

*NC1012085091 Ba'labakk Voice of the Oppressed
in Arabic 0630 GMT 10 Dec 91*

[Text] Hizballah Deputy Secretary General Shaykh Na'im Qasim has denied any link between Hizballah and the Israeli aviator, saying: We have absolutely nothing to do with him and have never detained him. He pointed out that Hizballah has a link with two Israeli POW's and noted that the issue of the two Hammadi brothers is linked to the German issue, which he said differs from that of the other foreign hostages whose file has been closed. Hizballah, he added, has no knowledge of the outcome of the ongoing negotiations. He also denied that Hizballah has anything to do with kidnapping French national Claude Girard, saying: Events have shown that we have nothing to do with this issue, and we wonder why it is being raised now.

Shaykh Qasim said that Israel is trying to profess being wronged because it knows nothing about the fate of its soldiers missing in Lebanon. He pointed out that Israel is employing blackmail. Shaykh Qasim said Israel recently released some Lebanese prisoners of its own volition, adding: We were unaware of any link with their release.

Shaykh Qasim stressed that the Islamic role is not linked to the hostage issue but to a political and ideological jihad line. An extremely minor issue, he said, cannot have an impact on the Islamic course. He pointed out that Hizballah's existence is linked to the ongoing struggle against global arrogance, the usurper Zionist entity, and political Maronism.

Army Brigades Redeployed for Unity, Security

*NC0812181091 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic
1630 GMT 8 Dec 91*

[Text] In line with the cabinet's decision to redeploy Army brigades, the Army Command began today to implement the largest field movements of its military forces in over a year. The redeployment involves all combat brigades and regiments and all Lebanese areas.

The movement is primarily designed to emphasize Army unity and to end a period during which it was regarded as a group of disparate brigades. It also aims to entrench the concept that the entire Army belongs to the entire land and people. Third, it is designed to end the period of security dispersal and to free the brigades from their links to artificial internal boundaries and make Lebanon's internationally recognized borders their natural borders. The fourth aim is to involve the entire Army in the honorable task of defending the south and liberating it from the Israeli enemy.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th Brigades, the 1st and 2d intervention regiments, the commando units, and the military police battalion are involved in the current redeployment, due to end by 20 December. The 10th Brigade, which is deployed in the Tyre area and Tayr Dibbah for military reasons, is not taking part in the redeployment.

Today's movements included the 6th and 9th Brigades in the south military district. The 6th Brigade took over Sidon and the east Sidon area.

Karami Explains Government Objectives

*NC0712090791 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic
0603 GMT 7 Dec 91*

[Speech by Prime Minister 'Umar Karami at a ceremony held by the Social Solidarity Society in Tripoli, Lebanon marking its 25th anniversary on 6 December—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Gentlemen, every day we hear, read, and see a great deal of remarks on many issues that preoccupy the public. All this is done under the cover of freedom. We strongly believe in freedom. We are among those who say that Lebanon cannot exist without freedom. But if freedom is without controls, national conscience, and commitment, it will become a poisonous weapon penetrating the country's body and eventually leading to ruin. It is unreasonable to have in Lebanon today 42 television stations and more than 300 radios without any supervision. Even immoral films now

are being viewed in many homes, transmitted by stations which do not even abide by moral principles. Therefore, a ministerial committee now is meeting to reorganize the media and draw up the necessary controls to straighten out matters, clarify the facts, and maintain genuine freedom. [passage omitted]

Brothers, when this government was formed, we announced that it had two objectives. The first objective is to achieve peace and extend the legitimate authority over all Lebanese territory. We waged a huge battle to achieve this. We have come a long way in reaching this objective. Everyone knows the situation that existed about a year ago and the situation today. I cannot claim that we have reached the ideal stage of peace, nor even, frankly speaking, a normal situation. But the unreasonable contenders must not forget that we still have the southern problem, the bleeding wound in the south, and the heroic resistance in the south. We always have said that as long as there is a bleeding wound in the south, Lebanon will not rest. All the current complaints are due to the fact that the southern wound remains open. We have made new decisions to consolidate security. As you know, when we make decisions, we implement them. Despite all the statements and remarks which are harmful on every level—at home and abroad—rest assured that the stage of violence in Lebanon has ended for good. [applause]

The second objective of this government which we announced from the beginning was the reconstruction of Lebanon. We are all suffering from the lack of services in Lebanon. This is natural. All progress in this country

ceased during the 16 years of war. At the beginning of the incidents in 1975 and according to UN statistics, Lebanon was the only country in the region moved from the list of developing countries to the list of the developed. Lebanon enjoyed great prosperity in all fields. Perhaps this was the reason the plot to destroy it was sped up. In 16 years, we ruined everything with our own hands. No public utility remained intact and operating normally. Destruction is a quick and easy process, but the process of building requires time, studies, money, and planning. We have begun all of this. The infrastructure was almost destroyed. All the services currently are being provided in a patchwork manner. A complete reconstruction of all public services is necessary. We are packing our bags now to leave for Senegal and then for Paris to attend the Islamic conference in Senegal and the World Bank conference in Paris. In Senegal, we will of course meet with the various delegations, particularly the Arab delegations, to activate the efforts to establish the Lebanon aid fund. In Paris, the conference is being held especially for the sake of Lebanon and for assisting it. For the first time in Lebanon's history, a complete scientific study has been made on Lebanon's reconstruction and future development. This study will be submitted at the Paris conference. We will ask this conference for about \$4.5 billion for the various projects, particularly those for electricity, water, communications, and roads. According to the study, Lebanon will need more than \$15 billion. We realize that when this money becomes available, we will need at least five years to rebuild the infrastructure. But this people, who have been patient all this time, will have to be patient a little longer, because we all have to pay the price equally for 16 years of war and destruction. [passage omitted]

Assembly Speaker Receives Iranian Delegation

JN0712193591 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Dec 91

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker 'Abd-al-Qadir Qaddurah this morning received an Iranian Majles delegation led by Majles Deputy Speaker Hoseyn Hashemian. Shakir Is'ayyid, chairman of the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee of the People's Assembly, and Iranian ambassador in Damascus Hoseyn Akhtiri attended.

At the outset of the meeting, the head and members of the guest delegation extended their warm congratulations on the renewal of the pledge to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad for a new constitutional term in office. Hashemian spoke of the international conference for supporting the Palestinian intifadah recently held in Tehran, and of the useful decisions in favor of the Palestine question it passed. The two sides discussed the most important current issues in the Middle East and the positions vis-a-vis them, particularly the peace conference inaugurated in Madrid. The talks also revolved around Syrian-Iranian ties, particularly in the parliamentary domain, and stressed the need to work continuously to develop and promote them in the interest of the two countries' causes.

Qaddurah appreciated the Islamic Republic of Iran's positions in support of the just Arab causes, foremost among which is the Palestine question. He noted that Syria, especially the People's Assembly, took interest in the resolutions passed by the international conference for supporting the Palestinian intifadah.

Iranian Official Delivers Karrubi Message

LD0812092891 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 2030 GMT 7 Dec 91

[Text] The deputy Majles speaker met with the speaker of the Syrian People's Council in Damascus on Saturday afternoon and handed him a message from Mr. Karrubi, the Majles speaker. According to an IRNA report, the message concerned the Majles speaker's views on the Palestine issue.

Paper on Israel's Anti-Peace Moves

JN0912075791 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0445 GMT 9 Dec 91

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Israeli Deception Has Been Exposed," TISHRIN says: The enemy government has once again raised additional procedural issues. It announced its refusal to negotiate with the Palestinian delegation; it insisted that the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation should be one party. The fact is that the only aim of the new Israeli objection is to delay the Washington talks. Yesterday, Yitzhaq Shamir did not conceal the possibility of dissolving the Knesset and resorting to early elections to overcome the difficult position in which he cannot resort to procrastination and prevarication.

TISHRIN adds: There is no doubt that the Israeli delegation's attempts to move the negotiations from Washington will be rejected by the Arabs. The Arabs responded to specific U.S. proposals based on Security Resolutions 242 and 338, and to the U.S. Administration's dynamic role. Everyone should remember that, knowing full well the reality of Israel's intentions, Syria and the Arab parties would not have agreed to hold negotiations with Israel had it not been for the American-Soviet-international commitment to implement the UN resolutions.

The newspaper says: Everyone knows that Israel does not seek peace. It believes that peace will destroy its schemes of settlement-building, Judaization, and annexation. The Israeli officials' attacks on the U.S. Administration aim at disengaging the United States from the peace process and at forcing it to retreat from its commitment. All indications, however, show that the United States adheres to its commitments and will not allow the Shamir government to undermine the great efforts that were exerted or waste a unique opportunity for peace.

Concluding, TISHRIN says: The Zionist provocations have not stopped for a single day. The enemy government announced yesterday that Israel's stand on the Golan is clear: It considers the occupied Syrian territory part of Israel. In return, we say that Syria's stand is also clear: It calls for restoring the Golan. The international resolutions are also clear—they all condemn the annexation of the Golan and consider Israeli measures null and void. Syria, which has exposed to the world the aggressive and expansionist reality of Israel and the falsehood of its peace allegations, will continue to expose this racist entity. Therefore, our delegation in Washington will present in the negotiations essential issues, particularly the halting of settlements, withdrawal from the occupied territory, and recognizing the rights of the Palestinian people.

Afghanistan

Mojahedin Leader Rabbani Reviews Moscow Talks

AU0612125391 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech
5 Dec 91 p 5

[Interview with Jamiyat-e Eslami leader Burhanuddin Rabbani by correspondent Jaromir Stetina in Peshawar; date not given: "Will the Soviet Union Pay?"]

[Text] Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani is the main representative of the Afghan mujahidin's so-called "irreconcilable opposition" to the communist regime in Kabul. He was born in Faizabad in 1940 and attended local schools. Later he studied at the Madrasa Abu Hanif school of theology in Kabul. He graduated from the faculty of theology at Kabul University and then began giving lectures there. Since 1972 he has been the leader of the Afghanistan Islamic Society opposition movement, which he founded in 1967.

He fled from Afghanistan in 1974 after being persecuted by the regime of President Da'ud. Five years later he reorganized his party in Peshawar and began his active struggle against Soviet occupation. He led a successful guerilla campaign northeast of Kabul, for example, in the Panshir Valley, where his field commander was the celebrated "Lion of Panjsher," Ahmad Shah Ma'sud. The Afghanistan Islamic Society has some 20,000 men under arms.

Rabbani is foreign minister in the provisional Afghan government in exile based in Peshawar, Pakistan. He led the mojahedin delegation that held negotiations in Moscow with Russian and Soviet representatives in mid-November. He granted an interview to LIDOVE NOVINY at his residence immediately after his return from Moscow.

[Stetina] In reply to my recent question on what is necessary to end the war in Afghanistan, President Najibollah replied: "First and foremost, it is necessary to bring an end to the interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs by certain neighboring countries, particularly Pakistan." What do you think?

[Rabbani] The first condition for ending the war is bringing Soviet interference to an end. One of the manifestations of Soviet interference is the Kabul regime, which came to power with the assistance of Soviet tanks and is hanging on to power by means of Soviet aircraft and arms. The problem will be resolved and the war will end if this regime is removed.

[Stetina] In your opinion, when will free and democratic elections be held in Afghanistan?

[Rabbani] The Afghan people must decide their fate themselves without outside interference. We support the idea of elections and we made it clear at the Moscow negotiations that the current government in Kabul must

be replaced by an Islamic government. An Islamic government will hold elections within two years. If the situation permits, we will hold elections earlier, within a year or 18 months.

[Stetina] If a new government is formed in Kabul, will it demand the payment of war reparations from the Soviet Union?

[Rabbani] When we were in Moscow we discussed with the Soviets the crimes committed by the Army and the damage it inflicted here. The Soviets raised objections to participating in the reconstruction of Afghanistan. We told them that countries that had committed no crimes—for example, America, Japan, or some Islamic countries—will participate in Afghanistan's reconstruction. We told them they have to do more: pay for war damage and pay reparations. They refused and said that these crimes had been committed by the previous regime. We replied that the Soviet Union still exists and bears responsibility for the crimes committed.

[Stetina] You are a Tajik. What relationship do you have with the Islamic movement in Tajikistan and with the other Soviet Muslim republics?

[Rabbani] So far we have no organized contacts with Tajikistan and the other Central Asian countries. We sympathize with the Muslim struggle in these countries. We would like them to be free. We believe that when they gain independence, they will establish their own independent Islamic governments. We also know that these people sympathize with our jihad.

[Stetina] How do you evaluate your delegation's negotiations in Moscow with Soviet and Russian representatives?

[Rabbani] We undertook this journey because we felt that the Soviets are capable of recognizing their mistakes and that they are prepared to listen to us. The talks were very positive and fruitful. We had several fundamental demands. First and foremost, we demanded that the 1979 invasion of Afghanistan and the 10-year-long occupation of the country be condemned. The Soviets agreed to this. Furthermore, we demanded that the 1978 treaties with the communist regime, which we consider illegal, be revoked. The Soviets also agreed to this. The new Islamic government of Afghanistan will make a decision on these treaties. Third, we demanded—and Moscow agreed to this—that the current government in Kabul be replaced by an Islamic government. Fourth, we demanded the withdrawal of all military advisers from Afghanistan and the suspension of fuel supplies for military purposes. The Soviets agreed. Fifth, the Soviets agreed with the mojahedin demand to halt supplies of heavy weapons to Afghanistan before 1 January, when the treaty between the USSR and the United States comes into force.

[Stetina] During your negotiations in Moscow, you also discussed Soviet prisoners of war....

[Rabbani] We will release one group of Soviet prisoners of war before January 1992.

[Stetina] Could we meet with some of them?

[Rabbani] So far we have not permitted any foreign journalists to meet with Soviet prisoners of war. We will make an exception in your case and give you an opportunity to meet with one of them.

Says Mojahedin Preparing To Rule

LD1012114191 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1003 GMT
10 Dec 91

[Text] Dakar, 10 Dec—Burhanuddin Rabbani, foreign minister of the mojahedin [interim] government in Afghanistan, said here today that the mojahedin are currently preparing themselves for taking over power in Kabul after the agreement they reached with the Soviet Government during the meeting they had in Moscow recently. In an exclusive interview with KUNA here, Rabbani said that the mojahedin government is seeking international help in its administration of the country following the assumption of power by the legitimate authority.

The mojahedin have the military initiative, he said, and they have seized the political initiative after the historic Moscow meeting, thereby making them the principal side in determining the future of the Afghan people. It should be recalled that Burhanuddin Rabbani met in mid-November and for the first time with the foreign ministers of the USSR, the RFSR, the Republic of Tajikistan, and representatives of the other Soviet republics. The two sides agreed that it was essential that all state powers in Afghanistan should be taken over by a provisional Islamic government.

The agreement consisted of four articles providing for the Soviet side's approval to halt all military aid to the Kabul regime by next January, the withdrawal of all Soviet military experts from Afghanistan, the USSR's commitment to participation in the reconstruction of Afghanistan, and the elimination of all the aspects of devastation caused by the war. The agreement also provided for the exchange of POW's by both sides in return for the mojahedin's release of the first batch of Soviet POW's next month. It also provided for the holding of general elections in Afghanistan in cooperation with the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] and the United Nations in a manner to be determined by the mojahedin.

Rabbani pointed out that the mojahedin are now holding extensive meetings in Islamabad in Pakistan to discuss how the transfer of authority from the illegitimate government will be carried out. Asked about the system of government that will be set up in Afghanistan, Rabbani affirmed that it will be an Islamic system, adding: "We will not accept any alternative to Islam in Afghanistan. The USSR Government has approved this demand of ours."

He added that the future government will permit some other members to participate in shouldering the tasks of government during the transitional period. Asked about the fate of the present illegitimate government in Kabul, Rabbani said: "That government will be referred to the Islamic judiciary to pass its just sentence against its members for the crimes they have committed in Afghanistan." Rabbani referred to the problem of the return of the Afghan refugees to their homeland and said: "The first task the Islamic Government of Afghanistan will undertake will be to secure the return of over 5 million emigrants now living in bad conditions outside Afghanistan." He affirmed the mojahedin government's need for international assistance and UN support in resolving this problem, particularly as the homes of most of the refugees were destroyed during the war years and their sources of income stopped, which made the problem even worse.

Rabbani said that his government has asked the countries of the Islamic world and the Islamic Development Bank to help the Afghan people return to their homeland and participate in its reconstruction. Speaking about the fears of some that the creation of an Islamic regime in Afghanistan might affect neighboring countries, Rabbani said that throughout the war years the Afghan mojahedin made it a point to improve their relations with the neighboring countries and not to interfere in their internal affairs, create any disturbances for them, or carry out any acts of terrorism against them. After entrenching stability in Afghanistan and seizing power, the mojahedin will be even more eager to develop their relations with all friendly countries.

When asked about the Iraqi regime's persistence in holding Kuwaiti and other POW's in Iraqi detention camps, Rabbani denounced the Iraqi authorities' continuing to do this, saying that "keeping these people in detention has no justification and conflicts with all international laws and practices." In this regard, he called on the United Nations and the international community to exert great pressure on the Iraqi regime for the immediate release of these prisoners. It should be recalled that the Afghan mojahedin government denounced the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and warned of the destruction and devastation that would befall the region as a result of the invasion. It also helped by sending a token force to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to help in the liberation of Kuwait.

Mojahedin Shoot Down Government Plane in Qandahar

LD0812101591 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic
of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930
8 Dec 91

[Text] The Afghan mojahedin have shot down a Kabul regime aircraft at Qandahar airport. According to an IRNA report quoting mojahedin sources in Peshawar, a number of members of the Kabul regime's forces were also killed in that attack.

The Afghan mujahedin also attacked the Kabul regime's military centers in Badghis and Zabol Provinces in the past three days, seizing a strategic garrison and killing and capturing another 14 members of the Kabul regime's forces.

Khaleqyar Receives Soviet Friendship Delegation

LD0612112391 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0504 GMT 6 Dec 91

[Text] Kabul, Dec. 5, BAKHTAR—Fazl Haq Khaleqyar prime minister of Republic of Afghanistan, while Prof. Dr. Mohammad Anwar Shamas minister of higher and vocational education of Afghanistan and Ablov, councillor minister in the Soviet Embassy in Kabul were also present received the delegation of Cultural and Friendship Association of the Soviet Union for Foreign Countries headed by Yuliy Shinkov, chairman of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Association in the prime ministry palace today, reports a BAKHTAR reporter.

During the meeting Prime Minister Khaleqyar reminded the guest delegation about the friendly relations existing between the two country and expressed his hope that the people of the Soviet Union will soon come over the present political and economic problems it is facing with.

Prime Minister Khaleqyar emphasised on the role of Cultural and Friendship Association of Soviet Union and its importance with foreign countries especially with Afghanistan and hoped that the visit of the present Soviet delegation to Afghanistan will result in the expansion of mutual relation between the two countries.

Reciprocally, Prof. Shayu Shinkov chairman of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Association expressed his satisfaction from the discussions and talks he held with the Afghan authorities.

He promised the Afghan premier on the continuation of Soviet cooperation in the various fields of economic, health and especially in the fields of supplying of prostheses for crippled and disabled as well as creation of a center for the treatment of patient, artificial legs and supply of medical equipments, and creation of a fund for the benefit of the people of the two countries. He appealed Khaleqyar to give instruction to the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and the concerned organs to study the drafts represented to that ministry earlier.

The prime minister besides expressing his positive stand to the proposal raised by the guest delegation, gave necessary instructions to the minister of higher and vocational education and chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship, Prof. Dr. M.A. Shamas to materialise the draft fully.

Bangladesh

Zia Threatens Action Against 'Conspiracy' Backers

BK0612163491 Dhaka Radio Bangladesh Network
in English 1530 GMT 6 Dec 91

[Text] Nation celebrated the historic triumph of democracy day today. On this day last year, President Ershad resigned after his nine-year-old autocratic rule in the face of mass upsurge. The chief justice, Mr. Justice Shahabuddin Ahmed, nominated by the three alliances and (?main three) political parties, took over as the acting president of the caretaker government. Different political parties and social cultural organizations arranged elaborate programs to mark the day.

In Dhaka, the BNP [Bangladesh National Party] held a public meeting at Gulistan Square, now named as Gona-tantra [democracy] Square, this afternoon. Addressing the meeting, Prime Minister and Chairperson of BNP Begum Khaleda Zia called upon the people to join the current movement of consolidating democracy with the same spirit with which they have fought autocracy. Sounding a note of caution, she said legal action will be taken against those who are out to hatch conspiracy against democracy and through nine years of relentless struggle with people's cooperation. [sentence as heard] The prime minister said the conspirators would never be able to do any harm to democracy; rather, they will be destroyed. Begum Zia again called for forming committees in all [word indistinct] to identify terrorists and to hand them over to law enforcing agencies.

The prime minister listed the success of the present democratic government which has already taken up welfare programs for the economic emancipation of the people. She said we will face the challenges unitedly with the cooperation of the people and continue our development program. Our representative says the public meeting was attended by a large number of people coming from all walks of life.

The Awami League observed the day as the fall of autocrat Ershad's day and held a public meeting at the Banga Bandhu Avenue in the capital this afternoon. The meeting was addressed, among others, by acting president of the party Abdus Samad Azad. News agency UNB [United News of Bangladesh] says there were some disturbances as the procession of Chaatra [students] League was allegedly obstructed near the Gulistan Policebagh. Police used tear gas to control unruly people and the meeting ended in a pandemonium.

The five-party alliance also held a meeting in front of GPO [general post office] in observance of the day.

The Jamiat-i-Islami held a rally at the north gate of Baitul Mukarram Mosque to mark the day. The party, however, observed it as a caretaker government's day.

Criticizes Followers of 'Autocrat'

BK0612160191 Hong Kong AFP in English 1427 GMT
6 Dec 91

[Text] Dhaka, Dec 6 (AFP)—Bangladesh Prime Minister Khaleda Zia Friday accused followers of the "autocrat" for disturbing the peace in the country saying they will be dealt with severely.

Zia alleged, without elaborating, at a rally of her ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) that the followers of the "autocrat" had reentered the political arena to destroy democracy, but warned "I will not spare them ... they will be severely dealt with."

Just one year ago on December 6 former President Hussain Mohammad Ershad resigned in the face of mass agitation against his nearly nine-year-old government.

"Conspiracy by the followers of autocrat can not destroy our hard-earned democracy," she told the rally, which had reconvened after she was forced to leave earlier when tear gas fired by police at a nearby opposition Awami League gathering drifted over the crowd.

Meanwhile, Abdus Samad Azad, the acting chief of the Awami League, announced at a hurriedly called press conference at the party office after the incident that a half-day strike would be enforced in Dhaka Sunday to protest police action.

"BNP instigated the police to attack our meeting," he charged, adding that at least 100 people were injured in the incident.

He claimed that 200 Awami League supporters were arrested by police.

The party's supporters armed with sticks were seen parading through downtown Dhaka calling for the stoppage.

Political observers here said the incident was unfortunate and would only encourage "trouble makers and anti-democracy elements" to disturb the peace.

Police and witnesses at the league rally to mark the "Day of Autocrat Ershad's Fall" said police baton-charged and fired tear gas after BNP supporters and the Awami League clashed.

One reporter at the scene said the clash started after the opposition party's meeting was stoned by the youth wing of the BNP, but no independent confirmation was immediately available.

"Possibly the winds blowing towards the premier's meeting carried the tear gas," one police officer at the scene said.

Zia, wiping sore eyes, waited for sometime, but left after her security officials advised her to do so and escorted her to a jeep.

She returned to the meeting some 30-minutes later.

Some 50 people including policemen were injured, witnesses said, saying that at least two injured policemen had been rushed to hospital under heavy guard.

The Awami League meeting was only addressed by some of its leaders, but its head and the leader of the opposition in parliament Sheikh Hasina Wajed is abroad visiting a sick relative.

Zia arrived about 20 minutes before the incident to address several thousand supporters in the capital's "Democracy Square."

Awami League Calls Strike Due to Police Action

BK0812101491 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 0830 GMT 8 Dec 91

[Text] In Bangladesh, normal life was disrupted in the capital, Dhaka, following an eight-hour general strike today. The strike call was given by the opposition Awami League in protest against the alleged police excesses on their meeting on Thursday last during observance of the first anniversary of the fall of the Ershad government.

There were sporadic clashes between pro- and antistrikers, leading to gunshot injuries to several persons. Our Dhaka correspondent reports that vehicular traffic was off the road. Educational institutions, shops, and business establishments were closed. Attendance in government offices, including the secretariat, was thin. This was the second strike call given by the opposition Awami League during the nine-month-old BNP (Bangladesh Nationalist Party) rule.

Strike Ends in Sporadic Violence

BK0812102291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0907 GMT
8 Dec 91

[Text] Dhaka, Dec 8 (AFP)—An opposition called eight-hour strike ended in violence here Sunday with bomb blasts and clashes leaving at least 20 people injured, witnesses said.

A child was rushed to the Dhaka Medical College Hospital after a bomb blast in the old part of the capital, hospital sources said, while political activists set off bombs in other areas, damaging a state-owned passenger bus at Kawran Bazaar and torching a pedicab at Purana Paltan business district, witnesses said. Ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) activists stoned opposition Awami League demonstrators on Dhaka University campus, injuring several people, witnesses said, while more were injured escaping from police in other areas.

The Awami League of Sheikh Hasina Wajed called the eight-hour stoppage, that ended at 2:00 p.m. (0800 GMT), to protest alleged police brutality during a democracy rally Friday.

Meanwhile, Zia, the country's first woman premier, left early Sunday for the Senegalese capital Dakar heading a

30-member strong delegation to participate in the summit of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) that starts Monday.

The Friday's clash between the Awami League and Prime Minister Khaleda Zia's ruling BNP also forced the premier to leave her own party rally which was taking place nearby after tear gas engulfed the venue, although she returned after about 30 minutes and briefly addressed her supporters.

She accused followers of the deposed President Hussain Mohammad Ershad of disturbing the peace in an effort to destabilise her new government which came to power in March.

However, a government statement on the incident squarely put the blame on the Awami League, whose head, Wajed, is currently in Singapore to see a sick brother-in-law.

The second opposition strike since Zia came to power follows one in September over an alleged assassination attempt against Wajed during a by-election in the capital.

The league accused ruling party thugs of attacking their rally and a spokesman Sunday claimed "complete success" for the stoppage.

Dhaka, home to more than seven million people, was quiet but vehicles returned to the streets and normal life almost resumed before the stoppage officially ended, witnesses said.

Ministers who went to the airport to see off Zia were escorted to their homes or offices in a caravan of white cars with green and red national flags under tight police security.

Riot police were patrolling the streets in trucks with some posted at key-points of the city.

Court Upholds Ershad's Continued Detention

BK0912162291 Dhaka Radio Bangladesh Network in English 1530 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Text] A single-bench judge of the high court division of the Supreme Court today declared the order detaining former President Ershad as valid. Announcing the judgment, Justice Anwarul Haq Chowdhury said individual liberty is subordinate to the national security and the well-being of the state.

Former Vice President Arrested 7 Dec

BK0712160791 Hong Kong AFP in English 1510 GMT 7 Dec 91

[Text] Dhaka, Dec 7 (AFP)—Bangladesh's former Vice President Moudud Ahmed was arrested Saturday for the second time since last December after a magistrates court rejected an application to extend his bail, police and his lawyer said here.

Ahmed, an MP and a top leader of the opposition Jatiya Party (JP) of deposed President Hussain Mohammad Ershad, was released on bail in April, police said, adding he had been taken to the Dhaka Central Jail.

His passport was earlier seized by a court order.

The arrest comes one-day after Prime Minister Khaleda Zia accused followers of Ershad of instigating serious clashes between her ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party and the opposition Awami League which marred celebrations to mark the first anniversary of Ershad's ouster.

Mamata Wahab, a former state minister and Ershad's sister-in-law, was arrested Wednesday under the Special Powers Act of 1974 and taken to western Rajshahi Central Jail.

She was given 120 days detention under the act, which allows arrest without charge.

Ahmed is charged with providing the international Holiday Inn hotel chains with piece of prize property in central Dhaka at a lower than market price when he was industry minister, barrister Rafiqul Huq said.

"It is funny that a lower magistrate court rejected the bail when a high court bench had earlier opined that he could not be implicated in the case."

Ahmed himself is a practicing lawyer and is defending Ershad in a graft case.

India

Reportage on Upcoming Visit of PRC's Li Peng

Dalai Lama Returns to New Delhi

BK1012062491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0608 GMT 10 Dec 91

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 10 (AFP)—The Dalai Lama returned to India early Tuesday from a European tour that an aide described as a step forward in his efforts to gain international backing for the Tibetan struggle against Chinese rule.

Hundreds of Tibetans braved the bitter winter cold to greet their god-king on arrival at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, just a day before Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng begins a six-day visit to India.

"Long live Dalai Lama," shouted the refugees who kept vigil for hours at the airport, burning incense sticks and candles.

Indian security officers refused to permit reporters to meet the Dalai Lama, who was to leave later Tuesday for Dharamsala, the northern hill town where his government-in-exile is based.

Tashi Wangdi, information and international affairs minister in the exiled cabinet, described the Tibetan

spiritual leader's visit to Britain, Sweden, Denmark and Norway as "very successful."

The Dalai Lama had a 50-minute meeting with British Prime Minister John Major and was received by the foreign ministers of the other countries in a development Wangdi described as a sign of growing international interest in Tibet.

"These meetings should have sent a very strong signal to China," the aide said. "In previous years most governments were wary about receiving his holiness," he noted.

Li arrives Wednesday on the first trip to India by a Chinese premier in 31 years. The visit has sparked resentment among the 100,000-strong Tibetan refugee community in India, which has been home to the Dalai Lama since he fled his homeland following an abortive anti-Chinese uprising in 1959.

Wangdi said Tibetan refugee leaders had assured Indian authorities they had no plans to stage any violent protests during the Li Peng visit, and described as "regrettable" the preventive arrest Sunday of 14 pro-independence Tibetan activists.

Police Arrest 14 Tibetans

BK0912160891 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT
9 Dec 91

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 9 (AFP)—Indian police have arrested 14 Tibetans, cordoned off refugee settlements and warned anti-Chinese activists against staging street protests in a crackdown ahead of Premier Li Peng's visit here this week.

The Dalai Lama's government-in-exile, pro-independence Tibetan organizations and Indian sympathizers Monday slammed the arrests and demanded police free the 12 men and two women lodged in the city's Tihar Jail Sunday evening.

Police said the arrests on "apprehension of breach of peace" were accompanied by a warning to Tibetan groups here against carrying out a threat to stage street protests during the visit by Li.

"We were informed they were planning some illegal actions," Deputy Commissioner of Police B.S. Bassi said Monday, two days before Li travels here as the first Chinese premier to visit India in 31 years.

"We have told them not to carry out any unlawful acts," Bassi said.

He said police had acted on information that Tibetan activists were planning demonstrations near the Chinese Embassy without mandatory permission from city authorities.

A spokesman for the Dalai Lama's office here said police were carrying out searches of refugee camps in New Delhi Monday after cordoning them off.

Migyur Dorjee said the 14 arrested Sunday were representatives of Tibetan pressure groups who had been invited to a meeting with officers at a police station near the Majnu Ka Tilla refugee camp Sunday.

"As far as we know there were no warrants, no charges," he said.

"We have been advising our people not to do anything that may embarrass the Government of India, but these arrests could be provocative," he said. "I don't know how they will react."

The arrests followed threats by the Tibetan Youth Congress (TYC) that its activists would mark the length of Li's six-day visit to India as a "black week" with street protests and demonstrations.

India is home to the Dalai Lama, Tibet's self-exiled spiritual-cum-temporal leader, and 100,000 of his followers.

"We fear more arrests," a TYC spokesman told AFP by telephone from the northern Indian hill town of Dharamsala, where the Tibetan government-in-exile is based.

"According to our information, the police have prepared a list of 80 Tibetans they will arrest before Li comes," Tashi Phuntsok said.

"We sincerely hope that the Government of India will desist from arresting them and we also call for the immediate release of those already arrested," he said.

The TYC demanded that its activists be permitted to protest the visit by Li, whose arrival here will be marked by Tibetans in Dharamsala with an anti-Chinese rally.

Refugees were determined to go ahead with street demonstrations and hunger strikes planned during the visit, Phuntsok said.

A similar demand was voiced by the Tibetan Swaraj (independence) Committee, a group of Indian politicians, scholars and academicians sympathetic to the Tibetan cause.

"We demand that the Government of India release the Tibetans within 24 hours," M.L. Sondhi, a former MP, said at a press conference. "Otherwise we will use legal instruments to bring the government to book."

Chinese ambassador Cheng Ruisheng on Saturday hinted that Li may bring the Tibet to the fore during the visit, describing New Delhi's policy on Tibet as an "important problem."

India does not recognise the Dalai Lama's exile government and has promised to prevent anti-Chinese activity from its soil, but the "problem is in the implementation of the policy," he said.

An Indian Foreign Office spokesman Monday denied Cheng's allegation, saying: "Our policy has been clear

and consistent. Tibet is recognised by India as an autonomous region of China and the Dalai Lama is held in high esteem as a spiritual leader."

Sondhi urged strong action by New Delhi to protest against what he called a serious diplomatic faux pas by Cheng.

"It should not be overlooked for it may lead to arrogance in Chinese diplomacy towards India," he said. "The Foreign Ministry should summon him and seek an apology."

Dalai Lama's Office Criticizes 'Crackdown'

*BK1012113091 Hong Kong AFP in English 1054 GMT
10 Dec 91*

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 10 (AFP)—The Dalai Lama's bureau Tuesday criticised a crackdown on Tibetan exiles in the Indian capital ahead of Chinese Premier Li Peng's visit, and pledged its faith in the Tibetan campaign for freedom.

The bureau described as "most unfortunate and undemocratic" the arrest on Sunday of 14 Tibetan local leaders—12 men and two women—and demanded that they be released immediately.

"The Tibetan people have always welcomed normalisation of relations between India and China," it said in a one-page statement issued in the Indian capital, hours before the start of Li's six-day visit Wednesday.

"However, such a normalisation, even considering the long-term interests of India, should not be made the expense of the basic human rights and freedoms of the Tibetan people," it added.

The bureau said the Tibetan people's "struggle for freedom is gaining worldwide sympathy and support", and noted the recent meetings between the Dalai Lama and U.S. President George Bush and British Prime Minister John Major.

The statement, coinciding with International Human Rights Day, was followed by an announcement by the Tibetan Youth Congress that it would hold "a peaceful demonstration" here Wednesday to protest Li's trip.

The youth congress, a militant body which claims a membership of some 10,000, warned that its members would launch a hunger strike outside a Tibetan refugee colony here if police prevent them from staging the protest march.

"We strongly condemn India's rigid and unprincipled stand on the Tibetan issue," it said in a statement. "Moreover, India's suppression of the voice of Tibetans is against the democratic principles of India."

Li will be the first Chinese premier to come to India in three decades. Police have stepped up security, checking

Tibetans travelling into the city by bus, cordoning off their settlements in the city and arresting known activists.

They have also warned anti-Chinese activists from staging street protests during the visit, and asked all foreigners to carry passports or identity cards in the capital until December 16 when Li returns home.

In separate open letters circulated here, the youth congress urged Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao to support the Tibetan cause for freedom, and Li to relinquish control of the Himalayan region.

"India must take the lead in supporting the Tibetan freedom struggle to restore Tibet to its historical (status as a) buffer state between the two Asian giants," it said in a six-paragraph letter to Rao.

The letter to Li condemned his visit to New Delhi.

"In the changed world situation the peoples of India, Tibet and China have positive role to play," the letter said. "In order to facilitate this historic role Tibet must be restored to its independent buffer state..."

"Thus, it falls on China to quit Tibet now."

In parliament here Tuesday, MPs hoped Li's visit would lead to improved bilateral relations, but some criticised the Chinese ambassador for accusing New Delhi of not curbing "anti-Chinese activity" by the Tibetan exiles living in India.

Opposition leader Lal Krishna Advani charged that Ambassador Cheng Ruisheng was guilty of "diplomatic impropriety" by criticising India publicly at a press conference Sunday.

Centrist MP George Fernandes attacked the government for arresting Tibetans in the Indian capital and described it as "an insult to the democratic leanings of India."

The Himalayan Committee for Action on Tibet, made up of supporters of the Tibetan cause from India's northern states with ethnic links to the Tibetans, said in a statement it too would stage a protest here against the Li visit.

The announcement, circulated here Tuesday, said the group protested the arrest of key Tibetan refugees on the eve of the visit.

It called the government attitude to the human rights situation in Tibet "amazing and ostrich-like" and not reflective of Indian public opinion, and said the planned protest Wednesday was to "express solidarity with the struggling people of Tibet."

Li Peng on Topics for Discussion

*BK0712115891 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 1135 GMT 7 Dec 91*

[Text] The Chinese prime minister, Mr. Li Peng, says it is important for both India and his country to maintain peace and tranquillity along their border. In an interview in Beijing to the editor of THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, he said pending a final solution to the boundary dispute, the two countries should stick to the line of actual control. Mr. Li Peng said the dispute is the legacy of the colonial past. He said he believes that if the two sides act with sincerity and in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation, they can sooner or later find solutions satisfactory to both sides. Amplifying the point, Mr. Li Peng said mutual accommodation means that there should be concessions on both sides. The Chinese prime minister expressed the hope that his visit to India from Wednesday will improve relations between the two countries. He said his visit will exert a powerful influence on the situation in Asia and throughout the world. On the new international order, Mr. Li Peng said the world cannot be dominated by one or two big powers. It should be guided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. He said he would not mind discussing with Indian leaders about adopting to these principles to the changed international situation. Mr. Li Peng said the significance of his visit is not in the number of agreements that may be reached, but its focus on the readiness of both countries to put an end to the past and open up the future.

PRC Rules Out India-Pakistan Mediation

*BK0712131991 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 1230 GMT 7 Dec 91*

[Excerpts] The Chinese prime minister, Mr. Li Peng, says it is important for both India and his country to maintain peace and tranquillity along their border. In an interview in Beijing to the editor of THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, H.K. Dua, he said pending a final solution to the boundary dispute, the two countries should adhere to the line of actual control. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Chinese Ambassador to India Mr. Cheng Ruisheng ruled out his country playing a mediatory role between India and Pakistan. He said the Kashmir issue is a bilateral one and should not be internationalized. Speaking to newsmen in New Delhi today, the ambassador said India and China are expected to sign agreements on trade and consular matters during Mr. Li Peng's visit. He said both sides will also discuss ways of resolving the boundary question.

Government, Nepal Sign Agreements

*BK0612161091 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 1530 GMT 6 Dec 91*

[Text] India and Nepal today signed five agreements, marking a beginning of the new era in bilateral relations.

These covered trade, transit, cooperation to control unauthorized trade in border areas, agriculture, and setting up of the Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala India-Nepal Foundation. The treaty on trade is valid for five years, providing several new facilities and concessions for Nepalese exports to India. The new treaty on transit is for seven years and includes several procedural simplifications to help Nepalese overseas trade. The two countries also agreed to control unauthorized trade in border areas, which is seriously affecting the Indian economy.

In the key area of water resources development, a number of decisions regarding the Karnali, Pancheshwar, and Sapt Kosi hydel [hydroelectric] multipurpose projects, and medium-size projects, like the Burhi Gandak flood forecasting and flood protection schemes and power exchange, were reached. In the field of agriculture, a joint working group will be set up to prepare concrete programs for cooperation in agricultural science and technology, research on cash crops and agrobased industries. India will contribute two crore rupees for the setting up of the Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala India-Nepal Foundation. Kathmandu will make a matching contribution.

With a view to promoting cooperation in industries, special encouragement will be given for setting up joint ventures. India will take up a number of new aid projects to Nepal. The two countries have also agreed to promote cooperation in civil aviation and tourism.

The India and Nepalese prime ministers have expressed satisfaction at the outcome of their talks. Addressing a joint press conference in the capital this evening, they hoped that centuries-old ties will be strengthened in future. Mr. Narasimha Rao however cautioned that there are still some hurdles to be crossed in the implementation of the agreements signed today.

The two prime ministers said both India and Nepal have a common stake in human rights and democracy and desire that there are no nuclear weapons in any part of the world. They expressed satisfaction over the developing relations between India, China, and Nepal. Mr. Rao said New Delhi is looking forward to the forthcoming visit of the Chinese premier.

In reply to a specific question regarding Pakistan's support to terrorist activities in India, Mr. G.P. Koirala said his country is opposed to any type of terrorism anywhere in the world. Mr. Koirala said his country does not want to interfere in the internal affairs of any other country nor does it like any country to interfere in its affairs.

SFRY Seeks Nonaligned Solution to Civil War

*LD0912111691 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1001 GMT 9 Dec 91*

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 9 (TANJUG)—The Indian NATIONAL HERALD daily writes today that Yugoslavia is seeking India's help in launching a Non-Aligned initiative for resolving the country's political problems.

According to the daily, charge d'affaires at the Yugoslav Embassy in New Delhi Jovan Ilic communicated to a high-ranking official in the Indian Foreign Ministry a request of the Yugoslav Government that the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau convene in New York in the next few days to review the situation in Yugoslavia.

This is the first time since the outbreak of the conflict in Yugoslavia that the country has turned to the Non-Aligned Movement, writes the NATIONAL HERALD and underlines that Yugoslavia has so far relied upon European institutions.

Asked by the press to comment on Yugoslavia's attitude to date, the Yugoslav charge d'affaires said the initial position had been that the crisis in Yugoslavia was a European matter. Now, however, events have shown that an involvement of the Non-Aligned is necessary to maintain the unity of Yugoslavia, the NATIONAL HERALD writes in conclusion.

Moscow May Resume Aircraft Parts Shipment

БК0712121791 Hong Kong AFP in English 1203 GMT
7 Dec 91

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 7 (AFP)—A visiting Soviet delegation Saturday pledged that Moscow would try to resume shipments of spare parts for Indian combat aircraft by the turn of the year, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported.

The agency quoted deputy aviation minister, Vladimir Ivanov, as saying the Indian Air Force's MiG-29s and Mi-17 helicopters and the Navy's Tu-142M and Il-38 reconnaissance aircraft were all suffering from the shortages.

"The Soviet Union stands committed to its assurance of supply of spare parts and we are streamlining the supplies department and hope by the turn of the year supplies would be restored," PTI quoted him as saying.

The minister did not specify the extent of the shortages in India's largely Soviet-made warplanes or when they had started, but said the MiG-21's suffered no such problems because spares for them were already manufactured here.

Indian defense officials have admitted that their forces have been suffering from a disruption in spare parts supplies, but have been non-specific and insisted that the country's combat readiness has not been affected.

The problem, diplomats here say, has been reflected in neighboring Pakistan, with which India has fought three wars, because of a shortage of spares from the U.S. for its mostly U.S.-made planes since an American aid cutoff.

Ivanov, who is in India at the head of a seven-member Soviet aviation delegation, said the main purpose of his visit was to tell India, which has begun shopping in Europe, that Soviet "civilian and military aircraft were as good as any in the West," PTI said.

He added that Moscow was keen to enter into co-production with India of 85-90 seater Tu-300 executive jets, and that its offer to collaborate on the building of a light combat aircraft was still open.

Iran

Final Decision Recognizing Azerbaijan Pending

Besharati Denies Velayati Statement

NC1012143291 Tehran ABRAR in Persian
2 Dec 91 p 2

[Statement issued by Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Ever since Mr. Gorbachev came to power, he embodied his doctrine on the future of his country and his opinions on international issues in two famous books: "Glasnost" and "Perestroika." The Islamic Republic of Iran intensively followed the events in this northern neighboring country with interest and was aware of the positive and negative aspects of this strategy of the Soviet leadership.

We were aware that the lifting of the pressure of 70 years from the Soviet people with such speed would definitely result in some unrest, despite the fact that Iran did not want its neighbors to face a crisis. However, the Kremlin, which rightfully considered the numerous social and political woes of the Soviet Union as emanating from its following the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, strove to uproot even the relatively correct concepts which dialectical materialism [preceding two words in English] had woven into the minds of the Soviet people.

Even though this policy which the young Soviet leadership had envisioned for liberating its country from poverty, a low level of production, and backwardness was correct, as is the case with every new concept, there is concomitant psychological opposition and groups rose up against it while others professed their favor and loyalty.

In any case, in view of our longest common border with the Soviet Union (after the PRC of course) these developments were and are of immense importance to us and our foreign policy with neighbors are based on the following three principles:

1. Good-neighborliness.
2. Nonintervention in internal affairs.
3. Mutual respect.

Therefore, we considered the Soviet Union's problems its own and we hoped that it would soon surmount these problems. One of the important issues which confronts us is the announcement of a stance on the declaration of

independence by the Soviet republics. This is our principled and fundamental policy that: Within the framework of our relations with Moscow we are ready to expand our political, economic, and cultural relations with the republics and this is what our policy has been until now.

Of course we have not yet taken any special decision with regard to the official recognition of the Soviet republics. However, all the events and the stances have been accompanied by the pertinent recommendations of the Foreign Ministry which have been, and continue to be, conveyed to the Great Leader and the Esteemed President for the ultimate decision in this regard.

In view of the above the issues which have cropped up in the past few days, some of the news agencies have reported remarks by Foreign Minister Velayati on not according official recognition to the Republic of Azerbaijan which are absolutely bereft of any truth and therefore, as I have just said, the Islamic Republic of Iran has not made a final decision in this regard.

Velayati 'Totally' Denies Soviet Reports

LD0412203191 *Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Dec 91*

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati, returning from his visit to the Soviet Union, Central Asian republics, and the Republic of Azerbaijan, denied Radio Moscow and IZVESTIYA reports quoting him as not recognizing the Azerbaijan Republic's independence, telling our correspondent that the released reports are totally denied and that no such discussions took place whatsoever.

Commentary Notes 'Conflicting' Reports

NC1012134791 *Tehran ABRAR in Persian 1 Dec 91 p 2*

[Unattributed commentary: "The Foreign Ministry and the Unofficial Spokesmen"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati's visit to the Soviet Union and the views he has expressed in that crisis-ridden country are the main subject of domestic and foreign media. The dissemination of conflicting reports citing the foreign minister in the media has revealed the fact that in the Soviet Union certain stances are being adopted regarding the future of the Muslim-inhabited republics but efforts are being made to mask them.

Except for REUTER, which cited Ekho Moskv Radio on Iran's saying that it wishes to expand its relations with the Republic of Azerbaijan within the framework of the Soviet Union and not to recognize its independence officially, all other reports in the media strove to deny this stance.

Some of the publications that are playing the role of Foreign Ministry spokesman regarding this issue could not state the Foreign Minister's precise stance on the

Muslim-inhabited republics despite the various justifications they proffered. What is interesting, however, is Dr. Velayati's silence on the issue mentioned above, when either this report should be officially refuted by the Foreign Ministry or the foreign minister should personally declare the official stance.

In any case Iran should announce its principled stance clearly and swiftly on the Muslim-inhabited Soviet republics and should prevent the whipping up of an adverse atmosphere.

The Islamic Republic of Iran considers itself the supporter of world Muslims and until now has been able to play a prominent role in this regard. Its support of the Afghans, the Palestinians, the Lebanese, and other Muslims, especially those who are under the pressure of the powers of world arrogance in various parts of the world, is a conspicuous reason for this dynamic policy of Islamic Iran.

It is for this reason that it was expected that with regard to the legitimate rights of the Soviet Muslims, at least our stance will be officially declared.

Today the world of Islam is in the throes of distinctive circumstances. That is why every stance declared by Iran is dissected and analyzed minutely. Therefore, in such circumstances unprincipled capitalizing on some reports cannot be a desirable policy and cannot cater to the needs of the world's Muslims. If we wish to be the political leaders of the Muslim world we should firmly declare our stance and convey our wishes to our friends and proponents of the Islamic revolution.

Karrubi, Azerbaijani Delegation Meet

LD0912122191 *Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Dec 91*

[Text] The parliamentary delegation from Soviet Azerbaijan met with Mr. Karrubi this morning. In the course of this meeting, the speaker of the Majles described the ties between Iran and Soviet Azerbaijan as very deep-rooted and with a long history.

Referring to the sentimental feelings of the Muslim people of the Azerbaijan Republic for the people of Iran, Mr. Karrubi stressed: The people of Iran consider themselves partners and as sympathetic to the fate of the Muslim people of this Republic.

Mr. Karrubi emphasized that from the start the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been to expand ties in all fields and as far as possible with the Muslim-inhabited republics of the Soviet Union; and an example of this interest is the defense of the Muslims' rights at the international level and the raising of this issue at the Islamic Conference.

The speaker of the Majles criticized the West for its double standards vis-a-vis the problems of the Soviet

Union and its failure to pay attention to the Muslim-inhabited republics. He expressed the hope that relations with the Azerbaijan Republic would expand.

During this meeting, the deputy speaker of Soviet Azerbaijan described the steps and efforts undertaken by this Republic to realize independence. Referring to the two countries' relations, he asked for bilateral cooperation between the Majles and the parliament of the Soviet Azerbaijan.

Majles Official Meets Palestinians

*LD0812112891 Tehran IRNA in English 1037 GMT
8 Dec 91*

[Text] Damascus, Dec. 8, IRNA—Majles Vice-Speaker Hojatt ol-Eslam Hoseyn Hashemiyan termed the U.S.-sponsored Arab-Israeli peace conference as a potential danger to the world of Islam, Arabs and the Palestinian nation.

Hashemiyan made the remark in a meeting with head of the National Salvation Front Khalid al-Fahum, Secretary General of the People's Front for Liberation of Palestine-General Command Ahmad Jibril and Secretary General of the Revolutionary Fatah Movement Colonel Abu-Musa at Iran's Embassy here Saturday night.

The participants in the meeting discussed approvals of the international Palestine conference held in Tehran in October, formation of a permanent secretariat of the conference and ways to counter the regime occupying Qods.

Hashemiyan is currently here heading a delegation to hand over a message of Majles Speaker Hojatt ol-Eslam Mehdi Karrubi to his Syrian counterpart. He also carries messages for the speakers of the Lebanese and Jordanian parliaments.

ICO Urged To 'Counter' U.S. 'Threats' to Libya

*LD0712100591 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic
of Iran in English 1930 GMT 6 Dec 91*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Following U.S. and British threats against Libya and two Libyan nationals being accused of exploding the American passenger plane in 1988, the members of the Arab League held a meeting in Cairo to adopt a joint position on this issue. In this meeting, attended by all the 21 member-states of the Arab League, it was decided that (?to press for a resolution on the British and U.S. accusations against Libya and the threats made to be prepared).

Following the onset of the U.S. propaganda invasion against Libya and the probability of British and U.S. military attacks against that country, the Arab countries warned that any kind of military action against Libya can harm the peace process in the Middle East. It is said

that the Arab states' foreign ministers participating in the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] summit in Senegal are to discuss the West's threats against Libya and the peaceful settlement of the current crisis between the United States and Libya (?in the current session).

Before this, Libya and Arab states had proposed that the said accusations be referred to neutral and international courts. However, the United States did not agree and (?somehow) increased pressure on Libya. The British Government, in line with such a policy, has sent its foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, to meet with the Algerian, Egyptian, and Tunisian officials and to win their agreement on persuading the Libyan Government to hand over the two Libyan nationals involved in this [word indistinct].

Despite the early threats and the extensive publicity against Libya, a change is observed in the tone of the U.S. threats against that country. Some analysts believe that the lack of cooperation between France and Italy in the military invasion against Libya (?following from) the relations between the said countries are some of the main reasons behind this change in tone.

(?It can be said) that Washington and London are preparing (?conditions of sanctions) against Libya [words indistinct] to obtain their objectives with a military invasion. The analysts have said that the aim behind the U.S. [word indistinct] against Libya have been the [word indistinct] of removing restrictions from the advancement of U.S. policy, and they believe that the White House is (?advancing the new world order) and is trying to subdue governments which do not conform to U.S. foreign policy.

It seems that the issue of Libya and the U.S. threats must receive attention as an issue faced by the world of Islam and as a U.S. threat against Islam. Hence (?in the meeting) of the ICO summit, those participating in the summit have the duty to adopt the necessary decisions to counter the U.S. threats and its hegemony (?in view of sensitive international conditions) and developments appearing in the world's equations, an act which can give a special validity to the ICO under the present sensitive conditions.

Appointment of Egypt's Ghali at UN Criticized

*NC0912141691 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI
in Persian 25 Nov 91 pp 1, 2*

[Editorial: "Efforts To Universalize Camp David"]

[Text] "I will continue the peace mission which I started during my trip to Jerusalem with Anwar al-Sadat in Aban 1356 [month beginning 23 October 1977]." So said Butrus Ghali, the next UN secretary general, adding: "I will transform my regional mission to Jerusalem into a world mission; a method I will apply to all world problems."

This is the first time an Egyptian official directly involved in the disgraceful Egypt-Israeli reconciliation process has spoken so blatantly and stated that he was assigned a "mission" for peace with Israel. Butrus Ghali, Egyptian foreign minister during al-Sadat's visit to occupied Palestine and during the signing of the binding Camp David treaty, the person who encouraged al-Sadat through all phases of his treacherous decision, is now flagrantly speaking about a "world mission", pointing out that the pivot of his efforts will be to extend his "initial mission."

Apparently, the new UN secretary general has merely listed the conditions he accepted to take up his appointment.

This appointment or "selection" assumes its true meaning within the framework of American plans known as the "new world order." World developments are clearly moving in a way which increases the role of economy in politics. The fate of the world economy has undoubtedly become linked to that of energy, which charts the fate of the world economy. America and the Zionists know this. In view of Europe's speed and haste to separate its accounts from Washington, especially after a "Europe without boundaries" has been formed, strengthening America and Zionism's foothold in the oil-rich Middle East area, as a fundamental solution to confront Europe's independence-seeking policies, becomes more significant and is propounded as a "major solution."

As world developments take shape, after the Eastern Empire's disintegration, new murmurs to strengthen the United Nations' role in incidents and crises are gradually being heard, which may greatly concern America and the Zionists. Even though America and Israel's obstinate joint efforts to remove the United Nations from Middle East equations showed up at the Madrid conference, they cannot last. From America and the Zionists' point of view, the seven years the UN secretary general is in office will be extremely dangerous for America's Middle East policies. His selection clearly shows Washington's concerns about the Middle East section of its plans for establishing a "new world order" favored by the Zionists.

This is where Butrus Ghali's appointment adopts its true meaning. This is a Camp David-like appointment and the wretched Camp David pact's engineers are trying to make the pact the pivot on which Arabs and all the Arab world's political and economic structures will move. His selection is based on American and Zionist plans to make Israel the pivot on which the Arabs will move and on creating an area belonging to America which will extend to all Arab territories and in turn allow America and the Zionists to achieve several objectives:

1. Stabilizing and strengthening Israel's position in the area to pave the grounds for Israel's political-economic and security influence throughout the Arab territories.

2. Destroying the spirit of confrontation with Israel to uproot Islamic movements throughout the region and in the world of Islam.

3. Forming a power network in oil-rich Islam for America and Zionism to deter Europe and Southeast Asia's independence-seeking policies and hand the initiative to America and the Zionists.

4. Paving the grounds to include the United Nations in the Madrid talks to endorse talks' outcomes. If America and the Zionists are sure that the United Nations will move according to their objectives and plans, they will not insist it is omitted from the Madrid talks, since they need United Nations endorsement to ensure talks' outcomes and to make their plans official. If the pivot of the UN secretary general's activities accords with universalizing the Camp David agreement, America and the Zionists will have no doubts on the need to include the United Nations in the Madrid talks.

These points outline America and the Zionists wishes. But there are many incidents which have not moved the way the Americans and Zionists wanted, their outcome not going the way of arrogance.

If the UN secretary general was considered the product of influential forces in the Security Council, this selection shows America and Israel's view has been imposed to create a single-pole system in the United Nations, which can create a deep rift in the organization, and an impasse in the entire forum.

Clearly, the appointment shows that America has chosen the Middle East as the major pillar of its foreign policy for the next seven years and has imposed its views on others in the Security Council. At any rate, new rivals in world politics are gradually emerging in front of America and they will obviously try to play a role in filling the world's power vacuum.

Islam, with its population of 1 billion, is an effective potential strength. The oil that America counts on is in Islam's hands.

The territories that the Americans and the Zionists want to grab belong to Islam. The influence they count on as a pressure lever may vanish any moment and an incident, or better yet, a tempest, such as the Islamic Revolution of Iran, or the Eastern Empire's disintegration, may take place in any other part of the world and upset the balance of power.

NATO can no longer ensure its past strength, and this can pave the grounds for a chain of events and new forces which will directly impact on the world power equation. This is what makes any forecasts on the world's balance of power so ambiguous.

European Banks To Provide Credit for Projects

LD071223591 Tehran IRNA in English 1416 GMT
7 Dec 91

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 7, IRNA—Five European banks are to provide Iran with a total credit of dlr. [dollars] 1,820 million [figure as received] for implementation of petrochemical projects, said Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh here Saturday.

He told reporters that the decision to avail the said facility extended by the French, Italian, Belgian, German and Dutch banks is in compliance with a law which permits the petrochemical company to utilize foreign credits up to a limit of dlr. 2,200 million through advanced sale of petrochemical products.

A total of 10 agreements have been reached, six of which, valued at dlr. 1,256 million, are related to the completion of giant petrochemical complex coming up at Bandar Imam in southern Iran.

According to Aqazadeh, the credits will be repaid through advanced sale of four million tons of liquid gas and 3.150 million tons of chemical products six months after the completion of the projects.

Agricultural Agreement Signed With Denmark

NC0812102791 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0430 GMT
8 Dec 91

[Text] At the end of the first joint session of economic cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Denmark, held in Copenhagen, the two countries reached an agreement on economic and commercial cooperation.

Agriculture Minister Kalantari returned to Tehran last night after attending this session. Commenting on its results, he told our correspondent: Through agreements we have reached, the two countries are to cooperate in the field of food industries, agricultural affairs, industrial exports, the establishment of a joint chamber of commerce, and the exchange of lecturers and students.

The agriculture minister added that during these talks, Danish officials were briefed on Iran's political and economic stances. The Danish side stated that in the EEC it supports Iran's stances.

During this visit it also was agreed that Iran will hold a commercial goods exhibition in Denmark.

Yazdi on Lockerbie Claims, Women's Role in Society

LD0612132691 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1030 GMT
6 Dec 91

[Text] During this week's Tehran Friday prayers sermons Ayatollah Yazdi referred to the anniversary of the martyrdom of Her Holiness Fatimah Zahra, peace be

upon her, and offered condolences to the world's Muslims. He invited our country's women to participate extensively in all aspects of life.

He pointed out that making speeches and holding ceremonies alone cannot solve women's problems in society and stressed that women of the country should participate extensively in various sectors of society, particularly jobs that concern women.

Ayatollah Yazdi added: The seminaries, universities, industries, hospitals, education, and training are some of the areas in which women can participate.

Tehran's interim Friday prayers leader went on to refer to the Arab-Israeli talks and said: Revolutionary Muslims have escalated the intifadah and have gone on strike. They hold demonstrations to say that they are not prepared to let others sit at the negotiation table and decide for them.

In that connection, he referred to the Islamic Conference Organization summit which began work in Senegal and called on the summit to take up the issue of Palestine as the most important issue concerning the world of Islam.

Ayatollah Yazdi also proposed that Islamic countries should set up their own Islamic court.

The Head of the Judicial Power raised a number issues concerning international legal and judicial cases, and referred to the powerful countries, such as the United States, which take advantage of the United Nations in order to achieve their own political goals, and said: If that organization [United Nations] wishes to preserve its legitimacy and maintain its slogan about justice in the international community and safeguarding human rights, then it should confront the United States' hegemonistic and seditious exploitation of the Security Council and the United Nations.

In that regard he referred to the United States' claim that Libya was involved in the explosion of the Pan American aircraft and said: If the United States has some evidence in that regard, it should take its claim to an international court and not to an American court.

Security Officials on Domestic, External Affairs

LD0712231691 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0900 GMT
5 Dec 91

["In Line With the People, In Step With Officials" program, with Intelligence and Security Minister 'Ali Fallahiyani; Deputy Intelligence Minister Mohammadi; Deputy Parliamentary Affairs Minister 'Ebadi; Salehi, described as deputy minister of popular affairs; and Akbari, deputy minister for counter-espionage, and unidentified moderator—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] A listener, a student, has asked what our basic analysis is, considering the fact that we are witnessing America's presence around Iran, the new

world order, and the great pressure they are exerting on us, and what steps are being taken to combat them: Mr. Mohammadi.

[Mohammadi] I would like to give a preliminary explanation of this. This new order, which was recently promulgated and has become routinely thought about and spoken of, is not a specific and clear-cut issue. Even commentators who have worked on it give contradictory and varied explanations. The American authorities themselves and their theoreticians have no clear and coordinated analysis of the new world order theory. What has caused the spread of that term and view is the downfall of the East [USSR], which used to be the arch rival of world arrogance.

With the downfall of the East, that theory became very interesting to the American authorities and they revived their old claim—that in the new world order the first word belongs to the free societies which the Westerners proclaim and advertise. It was still in the form of a view or theory, however, until a strategic mistake was made in the region—Iraq's aggression against Kuwait. That led America to consider this theory and view as an absolute, serious, and realistic issue, and turn its old slogans into a coordinated effort directed by its top officials.

Unfortunately, we should say that that great mistake by Iraq enabled America to have the final say in that matter. Yes, that put America in a very special and superior position, psychologically. The truth however is that on the international scene the Islamic Republic is the only country which claims to oppose Western culture, led by America, ideologically, culturally, and politically. That position is totally special and extraordinary in the present circumstances.

In connection with the Palestine issue and the peace conference we saw that the only country that is strong enough to take a specific stand against the compromising parties is the Islamic Republic. We feel that this situation is quite special to our system. From what we see of our people, our society, the ability of our country's top officials, and the unified and coordinated organizations that are in charge of running the country, we feel that this is to the advantage of the Islamic Republic, and will create superior conditions for us on the international scene, particularly in the ideological, cultural, and political fields.

Of course, the present conditions could create some tension or dangers for our country, and they [the United States] are now engaged in propaganda and slogans in that connection. However, our overall conclusion and the classified information in our possession now testify to the fact that these conditions will eventually completely favor the Islamic Republic, our dear nation, revolutionary Islam, and pure Muhammadan Islam, God willing.

[Moderator] I should inform the dear listeners that Mr. Akbari, respected deputy minister for counterespionage of the Intelligence Ministry, joined us a few minutes ago.

The question put by our dear listeners concerning American spies, to which Mr. Fallahiyan referred apparently in an interview a while ago—how far have investigations into their cases progressed? Welcome Mr. Akbari—please reply.

[Akbari] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. [passage omitted] With regard to the American spies, some were put on trial and executed and some were sentenced to imprisonment—those who had committed lesser offenses. Some of the investigations have been completed by the Intelligence Ministry, thanks to God, and the files have been passed on to the Judicial Branch for trial and verdict. According to the information we have, the verdicts have already been issued in some cases and the sentences are in the process of being carried out.

When the U.S. espionage network was discovered, we managed to dominate some of the espionage sources and some of these sources, of course, were outside the country. With their cooperation, the remainder of the American spies were also identified and are being rounded up. Some of them were arrested recently—that is, in the past week or two—and were delivered to the judicial authorities for punishment. The rest are in the process of being rounded up.

What is important for our nation to know is that that heroic movement of the unknown soldiers of the imam of the age [12th Shiite imam] was carried out with the cooperation of the 36-million-strong intelligence body which has of course now become the 50-million-strong intelligence organization. What is important is that this cooperation continues just as before. The heroic people of Iran should note that America has not stopped its conspiracies. America's intelligence onslaught is now revealing itself in a new form—that is, their former method was blown and they have now altered their method and are using a new one. Thanks to God, we are in control of America's new move and are pursuing the matter. We expect that, just like the last time, people will place any information they may have in this connection at the disposal of the Intelligence Ministry's News Headquarters [setad-e khabari] as quickly as possible and assist us in this matter, God willing.

Individuals who may not all be dishonest will eventually be sought by these services because of their positions in Iran and their access to certain information. All services go after these kinds of individuals and the latter can come forward without any apprehension and give us their information. They should tell us that such and such an American intelligence service has gotten in touch and asked us to spy. We welcome persons of this kind and their cooperation will be effective in helping to uncover America's new plots, God willing.

[Moderator] Mr. Akbari, thank you very much. [passage omitted]

If espionage networks are active in the country, the people must be trained to confront those networks.

Indeed, the mode of operation of these networks must be explained for the people so that the people may know their duty in identification of and confrontation with them. Your Excellency Mr. Fallahiyan, please.

[Fallahian] First, we must expand on that point. As far as the people's perception is concerned, espionage means that an individual gathers intelligence on classified data and sends it to his country to be used for improper purposes. That might then strike a blow at the country's security and economy.

However, if we look at it from a wider angle then we see that espionage has a broad range of dimensions. As well as gathering and sending data, on many occasions an individual engages in espionage through giving publicity to the thoughts, ideas, and topics which foreign services or global arrogance propagate. [passage omitted] As to the cultural field, if we try to identify foreign agents operating in that field, we find those who propagate Western culture, especially the American culture which is void of historical principles, and thus mount an attack on our principled and original national and Islamic cultures. In our view, such individuals are agents working for foreign intelligence services. Therefore, the people must be on the lookout; they must pay attention to what is being said by those who engage in propaganda or in sensationalism. The people must find out whether what is said by such individuals originates from domestic issues and from the individuals' own ideas or whether those individuals are relaying parrot-like the things that they have been trained to say.

What the Americans are today propagating in the world as their culture are things like punk behavior, breakdancing, and similar matters that have had adverse effects on American society. They are followed by AIDS and similar problems which today have brought such crises in America that even their government is shaken.

Such a culture has moral as well as ideological dimensions. Our people must be fully on their guard with regard to these topics. They must see who is saying what and then confront him according to the line adopted by others. If they see someone who is propagating points taken from the Western culture or spreading moral corruption in an organized way then the people must inform us of such occurrences so that we may confront them.

The second point is the issue of democracy which the Westerners are raising in their new world order. After achieving some successes in the Persian Gulf war, the Americans began to tell the whole world that multiparty systems must be established. Of course, they mainly worked on that issue in Africa. That is because most of the African countries had one-party systems or parties linked to England or France. America has not got a strong foothold as they have because it does not have a background in colonialism.

Now America wants to establish currents which support its policy. It wants either to bring them to power or at

least give them a share in the government. That way America can plunder Africa better. To do this America has resorted to ploys such as democracy or the new world order.

America does not raise these topics such as democracy and a multiparty system in the countries where it has a military presence, where it has dominion over all their affairs and exploits all their resources. Even if in these countries there is no multiparty system, even if in these countries medieval tribal systems rule, America supports them and does not envisage a multiparty system for them.

The next point in the new world order is the economic issue to which we must pay attention. Many countries in East Europe and those which were dependent on the USSR, motivated by what America told them about providing aid in economic fields, brought about developments in their domestic affairs. Later, however, they realised that America itself has a great number of major economic problems at home. Even the popularity of Bush has diminished because he has been told that the money spent on the war in the Persian Gulf would have been better utilized if invested in the American economy rather than in that war. What America or the World Bank give in aid is a very small amount—\$25 million, for example; for countries that they really want to help they talk of \$100 million or \$200 million. Indeed, America lacks the power to help other countries financially; her objecties are principally to exploit and plunder other countries. Our people must know these facts quite well and be on guard against American agents.

[Moderator] Thank you very much. [passage omitted]

Please reply to a dear student who said that he is a student of political science. Bearing in mind international relations and the role of intelligence organizations in international affairs, what is the role and mission of the Intelligence Ministry in this regard? Please oblige, Mr. Mohammadi.

[Mohammadi] There is no reason why the conditions governing other countries on the international scene should not also apply to us. In the diplomatic field, our task takes two forms. One is the open diplomatic form and, naturally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has this responsibility in all countries. The other diplomatic task is the secret aspect, and the standard practice is that the intelligence services are responsible for this. Naturally, our country's external intelligence machinery is active with regard to secret diplomacy. Another part of our activities concerns the collection of information needed by the country in various political, military, economic, commercial, and scientific fields. We all know that any sensitive intelligence information cannot be obtained openly and easily and the relevant mechanisms are needed to have access to this kind of information. Naturally, the external intelligence machinery is duty-bound to collect, in this connection, information needed

by the country within the dimensions I have just mentioned and referred to and to give it to its consumers. There are also certain interests of the Islamic Republic. Our enemies or rivals are not willing to let our country and people receive these benefits and will try in various ways to deprive us. In this area too, the external intelligence machinery has been entrusted with fulfilling the role of trying to protect those national interests.

More important than all these issues is the fact that we consider our international presence to be among those societies that are on our side; that support us and with whom we share the same ideas and aspirations. Regular and classic [preceding word in English] contacts have to be established with these societies which are the great soldiers of the Islamic Revolution beyond our boundaries—and here again, it is the external intelligence organization which has to fulfill this role well and establish this exact, sensitive, and fateful link for the international community and the generation that supports the Islamic Revolution. We hope that God will give us adequate strength to carry out our endeavors along this path.

(Moderator) God willing. I think that in giving your explanations you also largely replied to our dear brother who is a pilot of the Islamic Republic of Iran's airline and who said: In view of the fact that he travels so much

abroad, he is familiar with intelligence issues. He would like to know what the nature of the activities of the Intelligence Ministry beyond our frontiers is.

[Mohammadi] Yes, I did explain that we are active in all these arenas and I feel that the machinery and foreign intelligence organization of the Islamic Republic enjoys high credibility among our competitors. We cannot reveal our affairs, but our rivals in foreign services have a clear idea of our capability. We welcome all elements that feel responsible and are willing to cooperate. They should contact the Ministry of Intelligence by simply telephoning 113 from any part of the country and we can then coordinate the manner of this cooperation and benefit from their efforts.

[Moderator] Of course, Mr. Mohammadi, one of the questions from that brother specifically asked: What are the fields in which the external intelligence organization is active? It seems that he had a specific field in mind.

[Mohammadi] I did explain and perhaps it is not possible to disclose more. In any case the foreign intelligence machinery is entrusted with the mission of whatever is felt to be needed for securing national security and cannot be obtained outside the borders in an open and overt manner. [passage omitted]